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Child Welfare News

Vol. II.

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on
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PRE-NATAL LITERATURE.—Pre-Natal Letters are now available free of charge on application to the Council office.

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Vol. II.

OTTAWA, FEB. 15, 1926.

No. 1.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

With this issue, the Council announces important changes in its work and administration. Following the resolution of the annual meeting, the full time Executive Secretaryship of the Council was offered to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton. Miss Whitton has accepted the post and full time responsibility for our work, since January the first. We have been fortunate in having the greater share of Miss Whitton's time since the middle of November, and in that period many arrangements were concluded for the year's activities, most of which we hope will soon be in full operation.

Child Hygiene.

Possibly most important of these has been the publication after two years' preparatory work of the pre-natal letters. We are able to announce that beginning with the New Year these letters will be available without cost, in both languages, throughout the Dominion. British Columbia and Saskatchewan will continue to publish their own, but a co-operative arrangement has been concluded whereby we shall assist in publicity in those provinces and refer applicants to the Provincial Departments of Health. In the other seven provinces, the letters published by us, will be utilized, with such variations for the respective fields as have been considered necessary.

"Well Children" Examination Forms are now in the hands of the Child Hygiene Section for final revision, and we hope will be available for distribution within the month.

In the **Child Employment** Field, several hundred copies of Judge MacGill's excellent report have been distributed, and study groups based thereon, have been reported to us in at least three communities.

Arrangements have been made for the distribution among our membership of a Bulletin on Vocational Guidance Courses issued by the Technical Education Division of the Federal Dept. of Labour.

Mr. A. W. Crawford, Director of the latter division is completing arrangements for a Survey in Apprenticeship across the Dominion. We have assured Mr. Crawford of our co-operation in various centres in this connection, and are prepared to assist in the plans which he has in mind, following the completion of the undertaking.

At the appeal of members of this section we took up the question of an amendment to the Adolescents School Attendance Act in Ontario, which was being pressed by the Toronto Board of Education. This amendment proposes the substitution of compulsory night classes for the day school attendance of adolescents working under special permits. Such legislation would be in direct contravention of our standards in this field, and we have strongly protested the change through the Chairman of this section—Judge MacGill. We have enlisted the sympathy of the press and various organizations in the maintenance of the Act as at present on the Statute Books.

The Child in Need of Special Care.

Mr. Robert E. Mills, Director of the Toronto Children's Aid Society has accepted the Convenership of this important section, and we feel we are to be congratulated on obtaining his consent to act in this Division. He has agreed to undertake certain work in the preparation of record forms, for use in various types of agencies in this field.

We hope to be able to announce detailed plans for the Juvenile Immigration Survey, within a few weeks.

The Executive Secretary and the Chairman of the Section have given considerable time in the last few weeks, to what might be called "research work" along the lines of provincial legislation in the Province of Ontario.

Plans have been completed for the Juvenile Immigration experiment in a selected area, in one of the Provinces, as outlined elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Religious and Ethical Development of the Child.

Through the energy of the Chairman of the Section, Rev. Hugh Dobson, Regina, copies of the Children's Charter, as published by the Council have been sent with a covering letter to every minister of the United Church in Western Canada, requesting, with the endorsement of their Conferences that, at least one sermon be preached on the clauses, during this year. It is hoped to obtain the co-operation of the other Churches in Canada in a similar way.

Bulletin.

With this number the Bulletin becomes smaller but will compensate, we trust, by its regular appearance for the diminution in size. We hope to publish it as a regular periodical, now, appearing on the fifteenth of the middle month, in each quarter. We shall welcome criticism, suggestions and contributions at all times.

Office.

In December, we found it necessary to obtain larger rooms for our expanding work and have moved 'upstairs' in the Plaza Building where "Room 408" will locate us for this year.

Conference.

The Conference date has been set for the middle part of September in the City of Vancouver with some sessions in the City of Victoria. We hope to be able to co-operate with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, and the British Columbia Department of Health in having one session of the Conference coincide with the opening of the Solarium on Vancouver Island, at which time it is hoped that Sir Henry Gauvain will be the principal speaker.

We hope the members of the Council will co-operate, in every way, in putting the work of the Council on a firm and popular basis, in obtaining new members, and in making the work and programme practical and effective. May we assure you that the executive and officials are anxious to receive suggestions and advice, at all time?

THE GENEVA APPOINTMENT.

In 1925, the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations decided that the work previously carried on by the International Association for the Protection of Children should be entrusted directly to the League of Nations, and that the League's Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children should be reconstituted with an entirely new group of assessors to deal with Child Welfare problems. This was accordingly done and the reconstructed Committee, which met for the first time in May, 1925, was changed to the "Advisory Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People," which was in turn subdivided into two Committees—the "Traffic in Women and Children Committee" and the "Child Welfare Committee." Both these Committees will meet at the same time of the year, one meeting immediately following the other. Delegates of various governments nominated by the League Council were named to sit upon both sections, and a group of assessors were separately named by the Council for each Committee. The Assessors were not government delegates but appointees representing national voluntary associations, from various countries. The Assessors originally chosen did not include any from North or South America. The League Council at its September meeting accordingly decided to ask the Pan American Congress of South America, the National Conference of Social Work of the United States, the Social Service Council of Canada, and the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, each to submit three names, representative of voluntary child welfare work in their respective countries, from which twelve names, one would be chosen as an additional Assessor. The International Federation of Trade Unions was also requested to nominate three names for an additional Assessor.

The executives of the Canadian bodies agreed to submit only three names altogether as it was felt this would greatly improve Canada's chance of obtaining the Assessorship. After circularizing their members, representatives of the two executives met in Toronto, and from the excellent list of representative workers there submitted, three nominations were made to the League—Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary of the Council, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Vice-President of the Council and Mr. D. B. Harkness, late Judge of the Juvenile Court, Winnipeg. In making these nominations both Canadian organizations made strong representations that the League Council should amend its previous Minute and provide not for one Assessor only from North and South America, but for three, one from Canada, one from the United States, and one from South America. The Child Welfare Council sent this recommendation direct to Dr. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, and to Dame Rachel Crowdy, Secretary of the Commission. It was felt that it was manifestly unfair so to limit the Americas' representation and so to hamper the Assessor by requiring thorough familiarity with such diverse work as Canada's, the United States' and South America's.

On December 14th, a cable to the Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa, signed by Dr. Riddell, conveyed the gratifying news that Miss Whitton, had been appointed Child Welfare Assessor. To the moment of going to press we have not been able to ascertain whether the League Council has

decided to appoint other Assessors, from the United States and South America, as urged. Assessors previously appointed include: (See p. 22 for later word).

Miss Eglantyne Jebb, Save the Children Fund International Union.
Dame Katherine Furse, International Organization Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Dr. Humbert, League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. Bascom Johnson, International Labour Office.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Women's International Organization.

M. Henri Rollet, International Association for the Protection of Children.

The government delegates appointed by the League and acting on both Sections of the Commission are:

Don Pedro Sangro y Ros de Olano, Spain; M. Regnault, France; M. le Comte Carton de Wiart, Belgium; S. M. Harris, British Empire; Dr. Estrid Hein, Denmark; Miss Grace Abbott, the United States; Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, Italy; M. Yotaro Zugimara, Japan; M. Stanislas Poser, Poland; M. A. P. Commene, Roumania; Dr. Paulina Luisi, Uruguay.

The programme of work tentatively drawn up for the consideration of the Council includes: Work along the three categories of documentation (that is the assembling and analyzing of laws and reports), research, and discussion on the following subjects:

(1) A study of the laws relating to the protection of life and health in early infancy.

(2) A compilation of the law relating to the age of consent and to the age of marriage.

(3) The question of preparing an International Convention for the assistance or repatriation of foreign children, who are abandoned, neglected or delinquent.

(4) Child Labour.

The International Labour Office should be invited to furnish the Committee with any information which it has in its possession or can obtain as to the effect of child labour on the physical and moral well-being of children and of the measures taken for the restriction and regulation of such labour.

(5) Family Allowances.—Collection of information as to the effect on the physical and moral well-being of children and on the birth-rate and child mortality rate of family allowances whether paid for by equalisation funds, or by individual employers, or out of public funds and further as to how far it is possible or desirable to make provision for family allowances through an extension of social insurance.

(6) The Effect of the Cinematograph (in the vernacular "the movies") on the Mental and Moral Well-Being of Children.

Among other subjects suggested were the adoption of children, the position of the deserted child, and the age at which elementary education normally ceases, but it was felt that in view of the very comprehensive agenda offered by the above, that the subjects cited should receive prior attention.

Arrangements have been tentatively made for the opening of the Committee's sessions late in March, 1926.

In the meantime the Council wishes to assure all its members, and others interested, that any representations on these or related subjects would be welcomed in the preparation of material for the sitting of the Commission.

FEDERAL CHILD WELFARE PRONOUNCEMENT.

Standards for the Care of Children Not in Their Own Homes.

Over the signature of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health, a comprehensive summary has just been issued of principles and standards governing the care of children not in their own homes. The introduction briefly reviews the present status of provincial work in this field. The summary is concisely and simply couched. Its main thesis is centralized provincial control and administration in the whole field of child welfare endeavours, apart from general propaganda. In educational matters it has long been accepted as a general principle that the central provincial authority should direct, supervise and advise, leaving to the local authorities direct responsibility, administration and control and the major financial responsibility. The same tendency is undoubtedly evident in the Health field in several provinces. In Ontario, especially in the field of neglect and dependency where the Children's Protection Act and the Children's Aid Societies have governed the lines of our development for over a quarter century, there is evident a much larger measure of local initiative, control and administration, as well as a much greater participation by the general group of citizens and consequent greater contribution from private philanthropy, than is the case in several of the other provinces, where this work is done directly by the province or its official through a central office. Even Ontario would willingly accept however a greater centralization of provincial child welfare work under one head, and a strong central power, entrusted with the same scope of supervision, regulation, standardization, etc., as exists in the provincial administration of the educational system.

In giving support however to all efforts towards such centralized provincial organization and such comprehensive power and control as Dr. MacMurchy's memorandum contemplates, another statement of standards should be promulgated and advocated *'pari passu,'* and that is a statement of the education, personality, experience, and general qualifications which shall be the minimum of any worker or workers in the child welfare field, and especially of any workers, entrusted with the very substantial and far-reaching powers, vested in a provincial bureau official, under such arrangements, as outlined. If Dr. MacMurchy will devote herself with the same patient study to a like memorandum on this aspect of the situation as has very evidently been devoted to the present pronouncement, we may then make a joint advocacy towards what would seem an inevitable, and on the whole, desirable evolution. It may be that in the older provinces more so, and in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec particularly, the full measure of provincial control advocated will have to be reconciled in some measure with the very adequate and healthy independent child welfare work of local agencies, but Dr. MacMurchy has done well in outlining "to the farthest marge" the idea of centralized provincial control, for realization rarely equalizes visualization and the stiffer the ideal, the further advanced the attainment.

Most gratifying to the Council must be the all-inclusive phrase which Dr. MacMurchy has employed in describing the groups of children who must be brought within the scope of provincial administration—"Children Not in Their Own Homes." This cannot but include juvenile immigrants placed out in Canada, a group, the joint handling of which, the Council for

three years now has persistently and urgently requested should be brought within the purview of the various provincial authorities. In this advocacy the Council has received very little encouragement from some of the Federal Departments concerned. Canadian child welfare workers cannot but be gratified that the Chief of the Federal Child Welfare Bureau has given the seal of her approval and thrown the power of her prestige and position, as an official of a Federal Department, behind such a principle.

The complete text of the memorandum follows:

The Care of Children Not in Their Own Homes.

1. Name and Aim of Child Welfare Work.

Public opinion now tends to disapprove of any children being named or known as immigrant, dependent, neglected, orphan, foundling, illegitimate or any other such name and to approve of their being called "Children" and the names "Children's Branch," "Children's Bureau," "Bureau of Child Protection," "Department of Children's Work," "Division of Child Welfare" are now generally used to denote the Divisions of Government Departments engaged in the placing-out, supervision and care of children who are not in their own homes, in order to secure their health, welfare, happiness, education, vocational training and good Canadian citizenship.

2. Importance.

Work for Child Welfare is of such importance that it should be organized in some way under the immediate and responsible direction of the Provincial Government, as representing all the people of the Province, whether or not such direction works through voluntary or benevolent organizations. It appears to be the general opinion that better co-operation between the Provincial and Dominion Governments is desirable in some respects.

3. Organization.

It is now felt that as far as possible all work for Child Welfare, including placing-out, apprenticeship, adoption, supervision of institutions for children and grants for the same, Industrial Schools, Children's Aid Work, protection and care of children of unmarried parents, and Mothers' Allowances should be directed by one Department of the Provincial Government and organized under one responsible head, such as a Deputy Minister. It is understood that in some Provinces the Superintendent or Commissioner of Children's Work has now the standing of a Deputy Minister, and that the work is organized as above.

4. Institutions for Children.

No child should remain in an Institution unless it is clearly undesirable or impossible to bring him or her up in a family home, and no new Institution should be established by any private individual or voluntary or benevolent association or other organization until the establishment of such Institution has been approved by the Department of the Provincial Government aforesaid.

5. Registration and History.

A registration and history should be made by the responsible society, agency or institution for every child not under the care or charge of his or her own parents on the day and date when such child is received for care, such registration to give the name, address, age, and all other important particulars and information. Two complete copies of such registration and history should be made, one to be transmitted on the above-mentioned day and date or on the day and date when such child enters

the Province, to the Department of the Provincial Government aforesaid, and the other to be kept at the office of the society, agency, or institution immediately responsible for the welfare and care of the child. If there is no responsible agency, and the child is under the immediate care of the Department of the Provincial Government aforesaid, then such registration and history should be made and kept on file as directed by the Deputy Minister or other responsible head.

6. Supervision, Encouragement and Protection.

A child placed out in a family home, and not under the care and charge of his or her own parents should be seen as often as necessary for supervision, encouragement and protection, by a representative of the responsible society, agency or institution above-mentioned and a full written report of the visit should be immediately made by such representative. At least two copies of all such reports should be made, one to be placed on file in the office of such responsible society, agency or institution and the other to be filed in the office of the Department of the Provincial Government as aforesaid for attention and action where necessary.

If there is no such responsible agency, and the child is under the immediate care of the Department of the Provincial Government aforesaid, then such supervision, encouragement and protection, with reports of the same, should be provided for as directed by the Deputy Minister or other responsible head.

In the interests of the child and the home and to secure better co-operation it is suggested that all official visitors and representatives in any province of any responsible society, agency or institution as above mentioned should, before appointment, be approved and licensed by the Department of the Provincial Government aforesaid.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT SAVES FROM INFANTICIDE CONVICTION.

The Montreal Star, of October 15, 1925, reports the disposition of an infanticide charge in the Montreal Courts, on an English precedent which may be of considerable interest to Canadian Social Workers, in the following summary:

Beatrice Nadon, the 19 year old nurse girl, who was held in connection with a baby found strangled to death by a cord 15 days after birth, will not be sent to the courts, it was stated at detective headquarters this morning. The young woman, who was handed over to the police authorities by Deputy Coroner Prince, to do the thing deemed best in the matter, will be given to the care of her uncle, who has stated his willingness to receive her into his home.

This decision is said to have precedents in several rulings by English judges in similar cases. Medical evidence was introduced in connection with an English case, to show that a woman giving birth to a child without medical attention becomes irresponsible for her acts for a period of 12 hours. Several years ago a frantic mother was found on the river bank near the rapids, into which she had thrown a new born baby. She later told the detectives she had cast the infant into the water not knowing what she was doing. The woman was never brought to court because of the English precedent, it was stated this morning.

THE WORLD'S CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.

By Frank Yeigh,

Canadian Representative of The Save the Children Fund.

Nothing more significant has occurred in the realm of Child Welfare than the issue of the Declaration of Geneva as the World's first Magna Charta of the Child.

I confess that its significance had not fully occurred to me until I attended the first World's Child Welfare Congress, held in Geneva, in August, 1925, and looked upon the great gathering of nearly eight hundred delegates, from over half a hundred countries. Then it dawned upon one that a new conscience toward the child had risen in almost every country and continent, and that here it was made real.

The wonderful meeting was a further evidence of the growing influence of the League of Nations. The fact that the Declaration had been formally accepted and ratified by that body gave it a status and importance it would not otherwise possess. What was behind the Declaration and the Congress? Months and years of seed-sowing, of the gradual awakening of public interest and the arousing of a public conscience in behalf of the childhood of nations. The credit is due some earnest and far-sighted people, possessing the international mind, for planning such a universal manifesto. The British Save the Children Fund International Union, the International and National Councils of Women, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and many similar altruistic organizations had a share in bringing to pass such a forward step, and it is to the credit of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare that the Dominion was among the first of countries to adopt the Declaration, thus entering into the great family of nations who have that honor and had that vision.

Come with me to the Congress, held in that most beautiful city of Europe,—now the Mother city of the World,—Geneva. It was truly a Modern Parliament of the Child, as the League of Nations is the Modern Parliament of Man.

They made a great company—fully as important, one felt, as the other company that met a few days later in the Assembly of the League of Nations. Fully as important? Nay, would it be exaggeration to claim a greater importance as a foundation-laying work? The throng of delegates, representing so many nationalities and types of the human race, further emphasized the essential oneness of humanity when an altruistic objective is the impelling motive. The "Inasmuch" of the Lover of Children still has its ancient power, and a world that even belatedly places the Child in the Midst of the Nations, is not altogether hopeless nor its variant civilizations decadent to a dying point.

The Congress subdivided into three divisions—Hygiene and Medicine; Social Welfare and Administration, and Education and Propaganda. It would be difficult to say which department excited the deepest interest, and the allotted time was all too short for the discussions that followed the papers and addresses. It was stimulating to a degree to hear from the world instead of sections of one's own country in the discussion contributions. It came with something of a shock to one's provincial pride to discover that some of the South American countries are far advanced in Child Welfare; that the President of an anti-foot binding Society in China had signed the Declaration, that Denmark is in the front rank in this realm of service; that Germany is carrying on extensive work, and that the Balkan States and the Near East are active according to their opportunities.

Many of the speakers and debaters were outstanding figures in their respective countries and departments, and women equalled men in numbers as in every other respect. As they were heard from, with the aid of the wonderful interpreters, the field of Child help steadily widened, the vision enlarged and the ameliorative undertakings made a most impressive total. The world is not altogether hopeless and civilization not altogether a failure, one thought, as hour after hour and day after day heightened the effect of the gathering.

An attractive feature of the Congress was the exhibits displayed in the Electoral Palace where the Sessions were held. The display of material and publicity revealed, even more strikingly than the actual meetings, the advance made in recent years in Child Welfare. As country after country was thus visited, through the medium of the eye, surprise succeeded surprise as one's ignorance was shocked. The thrilling story that France had thus to tell through visualization, the extensive display of charts and pictures from Germany, the array of photographs showing the remarkable work-schools of Budapest, the activities in some South American countries and the varied services being rendered through the Save the Children Fund in many different countries, all these were surprising and illuminating as well. One could only regret that Canada had not a place in the Honor Roll of the Nations in the Exhibit Hall.

Mr. Edward Fuller, the Editor of *The World's Children*, is right in speaking of "the inspiration of Geneva" and claiming that the Congress is a step toward a new civilization. He quotes a paragraph from an address at the Congress by Miss Eglantyne Jebb, (who is perhaps more than any other individual responsible for the Declaration of Geneva) that "Wherever children starve, despair, or perish, wherever they are broken by heavy toil, wherever they are drifting into lives of crime—there we desire to seek and to save them. Moreover, it is our object to rally the people of goodwill of every race and clime into a common effort to carry out the Declaration of Geneva and to make it the charter of a new civilisation."

There have been many other congresses of international character dealing with various aspects of child life and needs during more than thirty years, but it is safe to say that never has a congress been so general in outlook or so representative in character as that which assembled at Geneva.

Mr. Fuller concludes: If it cannot be claimed that the foundations of a new civilisation were actually laid by the Congress, at least much progress was made in the task of surveying the ground, recruiting help and, it may be, in clearing away obstructions. But perhaps the greatest service which the Congress has rendered to the world-community is—as Lady Aberdeen suggested in her inaugural address—to have helped to set free "forces which will produce a generation inspired to bring in the Golden Age of the Brotherhood of Man." Of that high task, the Declaration of Geneva may be taken as the charter.

Juvenile Police Officers.

The Superintendent of Police of Chicago has appointed a special Lieutenant, Patrick Donahue, to direct the work of the police officers of the force, who will handle juvenile offenders. This marks a definite recognition on the part of the Court and Police Chief of Chicago of the importance of proper treatment of juvenile offenders by the police.

THE JUVENILE IMMIGRATION DISCUSSION.

Prior to the Conference on Child Welfare in September, at the request of the Barnardo Homes, a special session was arranged that Mr. Percy Roberts, of the London office might speak on the subject of Child Migration especially from England to Ontario. All the other Emigration Societies working in Canada, the Federal Department of Immigration and interested Canadian social agencies were especially advised of this session. The result was a most interesting and instructive discussion reported at length in the proceedings.

During the afternoon, Prof. Macphee quoted and commented on certain published statistics from various studies on the subject of juvenile immigration. After the Conference, controversy arose between the Barnardo officials and Prof. Macphee, as the result of which the latter withdrew or modified statements which he had made in this connection. The Barnardo Homes printed this statement, with explanatory comment of their own in the form of a display advertisement in many daily papers in Canada, under the caption:

"Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Charges Made at Child Welfare Conference Not Substantiated."

It is true that the advertisement did not mention the Council, nor comment on our publications, but the fact that the **Child Welfare Conference** called under our auspices was so prominently mentioned has led to certain confusion in the public mind. For this reason it has been considered necessary to insert an explanation in this issue of the Bulletin.

The statistics as quoted by Prof. MacPhee were not the statistics used by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare in any of its reports or statements on Juvenile Immigration. The statistics used by the Council were drawn from two sources—the Toronto General Hospital Social Service Department, and the report of the Manitoba Public Welfare Commission, 1919. Though in both cases, in possession of confidential information as to the names of the agency concerned, the Council did not consider it fair to those wards of either agency who had made good, to publish the identity of the particular society. Nor has this Council to this moment departed from this practice in any of its studies.

Since, however, misunderstanding and danger of discredit to the Council on the part of the public seemed in any degree probable because of the Barnardo Homes advertisement, it has been thought well to insert this explanation in respect to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare in its 1924 Report on Juvenile Immigration.

In fairness to all concerned, the Council has now made an appropriation and pledged itself to a detailed study of the juvenile immigration placements in a selected area over a given number of years. It is hoped that on the basis of this investigation it may be possible to establish an irrefutable evaluation of the merits and demerits of the system, which has been so long in operation in the Dominion. The Council acknowledges at this time the cordial offer of co-operation, in this study, as far as their wards are concerned, of the Fairknowe Home at Brockville, under the Superintendency of Mr. Claude Winters.

THE JUVENILE IMMIGRATION DISCUSSION.

(Reprint of correspondence appearing in the Fifth Column, Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 11, 1925.)

To the Editor of The Globe: The Canadian people have a right to require that the children brought to Canada from other lands shall be sound in mind and body and of good character. Any organization which takes the responsibility for bringing children into Canada is in duty bound to make the most careful prior examination in order to see that only children who can pass all these tests shall be accepted.

From this point of view the Barnardo correspondence which has appeared in your advertising columns has failed to dispel the unfavorable impression created by the figures which were first published nearly a year ago by the Child Welfare Council of Canada. Professor MacPhee has admitted important inaccuracies in his Ottawa speech as reported (which was not in any case an accurate quotation from the Child Welfare report), but in the laudable desire to make full amends, he has gone to the opposite extreme. Even under the most favorable construction, the statements taken from the official records of the Toronto General Hospital and quoted by the Child Welfare Council require some further explanation. The hospital records state that 124 girls whose cases were investigated were brought into Canada by the Barnardo Homes. The Barnardo Homes admit their responsibility for 79, they describe 7 as "doubtful," and they say that 38 were "not associated with them in any way." Why should these 38 girls have stated that they were Barnardo girls if this was not true? Is it possible that some of them were not traced in the books of the Barnardo Homes because they gave false names? However this may be, if the Barnardo Homes are right in making this charge that more than one-third of these hospital records are false in this particular, then it is the hospital authorities and not Professor MacPhee or any other person or organization whatever, who should be called to account for the discrepancy.

Let us confine our attention however, to the facts which the Barnardo Homes admit. They admit that more than one-sixteenth of the unmarried mothers whose histories were investigated by the Toronto General Hospital between 1917 and 1924 were brought into this country by the Barnardo Homes, besides others who were classed as "immoral, although there were no children." Fifty-four were classified as mentally defective. The Barnardo statement declares that these cases are but a small percentage of "the 6,315 girls who have been resident in this country for periods ranging up to 26 years before examination in the clinic." But it must be remembered that these undesirable immigrants were not drawn from the whole group of 6,315 girls in all parts of the country; they were all found within the smaller group residing in Toronto. It seems, therefore, that the Barnardo Homes have contributed toward the problems of illegitimacy and feeble-mindedness in Toronto, considerably more than their quota.

It is gratifying to be informed that the Barnardo Homes do not cease their supervision when the children reach the age of 18, and that they strive to keep in touch with their charges even after the age of 21. It seems, however, that these efforts have not been very successful in the past; for a considerable number of girls concerned got into trouble while they were still "under supervision" (seemingly ineffective in these cases), while of the 79 admitted to have been brought to Canada by the Barnardo Homes, we are told that there is "no recent news" of 40. Yet it would appear that most of these 40 belonged to the mentally deficient type, which, more than any other, ought to have been followed up by the organization responsible for their presence in Canada.

Under these circumstances, it appears that the Child Welfare Council of Canada did well to bring to public attention the evils connected with the existing system of juvenile immigration. It is gratifying to learn from Professor MacPhee's letter that changes have been made in the method of study and selection which will provide more effective guarantees for the future, and the appointment of Dr. Carless as medical director is an evidence of the desire of the Barnardo Homes to avoid future criticism in this respect. All will hope that future efforts may be more successful than those made in the past; but it would be most unwise for our immigration officials to relax their vigilance.—Hubert R. Kemp, University of Toronto, Nov. 5.

VITAL STATISTICS, CANADA.

Preliminary report on Births and Deaths for the months of April, May, June, 1925, for the Registration Area of Canada comprising the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparing the figures for the months mentioned above, with those of previous years, it should be remembered that for the previous years the reports represent the final figures, while those for 1925 are provisional.—(Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

Births, 1925 (Stillbirths excluded)	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island	106	105	112
Nova Scotia	998	989	931
New Brunswick	1,025	984	972
Ontario	5,931	6,215	5,778
Manitoba	1,272	1,317	1,286
Saskatchewan	1,562	1,726	1,520
Alberta	1,108	1,099	1,020
British Columbia	792	807	777

Totals	12,794	13,242	12,396
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Equivalent Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

Eight Provinces.					
	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
April	22.8	24.9	24.7	26.0	28.0
May	22.8	24.3	24.3	25.7	27.5
June	22.1	24.2	24.2	25.6	26.5

Infant Mortality by Totals for Eight Provinces (Children under 1 year of age), 1925.

	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island	5	11	8
Nova Scotia	106	80	58
New Brunswick	95	95	91
Ontario	439	425	390
Manitoba	113	119	78
Saskatchewan	165	152	100
Alberta	90	81	71
British Columbia	35	42	45

Totals	1,048	1,005	841
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Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Living Births for Eight Provinces.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
April	81.9	86.0	98.3	99.0	84.3
May	75.9	77.1	85.6	75.4	73.8
June	67.8	72.1	69.1	67.4	66.2

Mortality of Children Under One Year of Age for Certain Principal Causes of Death for Eight Provinces.

1925	April	May	June
Measles	1	7	3
Whooping Cough	32	33	19
Diphtheria	2	1	3
Influenza	71	45	23
Tuberculosis	7	7	8
Syphilis	0	4	0
Meningitis	12	14	8

Convulsions	30	33	33
Bronchitis	8	7	4
Pneumonia	188	125	84
Gastro-Intestinal Diseases	69	78	61
Congenital Malformations	72	77	89
Congenital Debility	86	106	90
Premature Birth	248	269	243
Injury at Birth	47	47	44
Other Diseases Early Infancy	40	36	23
All Other Causes	135	116	106

Total	1,048	1,005	841
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Maternal Mortality.

Totals, 1925	April 90	May 68	June 68
Rate per 1,000 Living Births:			
1925	7.0	5.1	5.5
1924	6.7	7.6	6.4
1923	5.8	5.5	5.5
1922	4.7	5.7	4.8
1921	6.6	5.0	4.6

IS THE COURT AGE SHIFTING?

Mr. R. L. Calder, K.C., the eminent Crown Prosecutor of Montreal speaking before the Lions Club in Montreal recently, stated that in the performance of his duties as Crown Prosecutor he has been forcibly struck by the fact that the large percentage of criminals at this present time were no longer the middle aged, broken down men of pre-war days, but rather mere youths on the very threshold of young manhood or womanhood. This state of affairs was a continental development, and was due in his opinion to the breakdown of the American home, and was a source for thought on the part of every serious minded citizen.

Some attributed the cause to the total lack or disregard of parental discipline and authority, but the speaker thought that while the idea of domination had given way to the idea of persuasion, that love had supplanted despotism, in the home, the new idea worked out all right when the parents could give their whole attention to the upbringing of their children, and by making the child a companion and friend, keep it in the home. Neither did he attribute the fault to the movies.

The three sources to which the criminal tendencies of the youth of today could be traced he felt were the abandonment of the child by the death of one or both of the parents, thus causing the child to pass from the life of the home to that of the street.

Matrimonial infelicity and bickering in which the parents used the children as pawns in their disputes, with the result that the children with all their ideals destroyed lost their spiritual souls and became confirmed materialists. The final cause, he felt was poverty. The poor were not in his opinion naturally criminal. The over-indulged children of wealthy parents supplied their quota to the ranks of the juvenile criminals as well, but he traced the beginning of a career of crime in many cases to the under-privileged child, driven to the streets by family quarrels.

ANOTHER JUVENILE IMMIGRATION CASE.

The Council has been forwarded several clippings in reference to the placement and death of Roy Kennedy, a sixteen year old Glasgow High School boy on a farm, near Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario. Conditions in the home, as described by Robert Cunningham, a relative of the boy, appal the imagination. Through filth and neglect in illness, it was alleged the boy died of appendicitis, but shortly afterwards two other lads Bert Babcock, 16 and later Aberdeen Bates, 13, were placed on the same farm and removed by the Children's Aid Society of Kingston. Mr. Cunningham has left for Scotland to ascertain who was responsible for inducing the boy to come to Canada.

The Council upon the appearance of press comment on the case, approached the Dept. of Immigration for a statement re the prior inspection of the home and the later placement of the two boys. This follows:—

"The facts briefly are that Robert or Roy Kennedy came to Canada in May, 1925 from Glasgow. He came out through the British Immigration Aid Association of Montreal and was placed by that organization on a farm not far from Ottawa where within a few days he developed a rash and was returned to the Hostel at Montreal. After the boy had been medically treated at Montreal he was placed again by the Association with a farmer named John Ward near Kingston. This was on or about the 16th July. He was to remain a month on trial. On the 28th July the boy complained of not feeling well and his employer took him to Dr. Huyck of Kingston who examined him and thought there were signs of appendicitis. He was given medicine and told to report if there was any further development. On the 4th August the boy reported again to Dr. Huyck and was given further attention. On the 7th August, Dr. Huyck was phoned for from the Ward's home and went out to see the boy and took him back in his car to the hospital in Kingston where he was operated on the following day for appendicitis. The boy stood the operation well, but three days later developed symptoms that resulted in the Doctor calling in other Doctors for a consultation. On the 14th August, Roy Kennedy died from paralysis of the bowels and was buried at Kingston. The Association arranged the funeral, paid the expenses and attended the funeral. They also cabled the parents and the parents cabled an uncle in Toronto who proceeded to Kingston, but arrived there on the afternoon the funeral was held just too late to attend. Some inquiries were made by this relative who seemed well satisfied with what had been done.

The Ward home is not a suitable home in which to place a boy. This is due largely to the fact that Ward's housekeeper is his mother, an old lady of over 80 and nearly blind. Whether she was ever a good housekeeper may be debatable, but at any rate now she has reached the age when through lack of ability and lack of eyesight, things are pretty much left to run themselves. Cunningham claimed that the boy's death was directly due to lack of care and unsatisfactory conditions in the home. He managed to have quoted in his newspaper article a pathetic letter from one Arthur Babcock who is no doubt identical with the Bert Babcock mentioned in your letter. Babcock said he had neither underclothes, top clothes nor boots, in fact, he added, "I have no clothes at all." We find that Arthur Babcock is or was a ward of the Children's Aid Society, that he had been placed with John Ward, that he was a thoroughly bad boy, a great trouble to the Society, destructive and worse than useless. He had broken some of

the windows of the Ward house and was responsible less or more for some of the dilapidated appearance of the place.

While Ward's house was not clean and no boys should have been placed there, it is nevertheless a fact that various boys have been placed by various organizations in Ward's home and some of them stand by him with good recommendations. Ward did not neglect Roy Kennedy. On the other hand the investigation shows that he did everything that might have been expected to see that Roy Kennedy got proper medical attention. Both the Doctor and the Hospital state that Roy Kennedy bore no evidence of vermin, filth or under-feeding.

We are not aware of the identity of Aberdeen Bates, but we are aware that Arthur Babcock sometimes goes under the name of Bert Baker and it is quite possible that Aberdeen Bates is the same person known as Bert or Arthur Babcock.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) F. C. BLAIR,

Acting Deputy Minister.

Probation in the United States.

The new budget for the Federal Departments carries an appropriation of \$75,000 to provide for 30 probation officers at \$1,860 per annum in United States Courts, the remaining \$19,200 to be used for travelling and incidental expenses.

RURAL PLACEMENTS, AND RURAL ONLY.

Because of its very human phrasing of one of the errors, which the social worker has long claimed is implicit in the present Juvenile Immigration system, we print the following letter which appeared in October in the Montreal Star:

Child Immigration.

The Editor, Montreal Daily Star: Sir,—Concerning child immigration from Great Britain, I have read the recent discussions with much interest, and, as I speak from the experience of many years ago, my views may be of some value. The placing of the boy immigrant on the farm has no application whatever to the real problem of child labor. The great mistake of the immigration societies that are responsible for the children coming to this country is the unbusiness-like method of treating each individual alike, without studying the inclinations which the lad may possess. Speaking for myself, I was visited in my foster home but once a year. Farm work never appealed to me, but I was compelled to remain at it until I was 18. I never had the opportunity of any schooling while there, having left my native land at the age of 10. I should think, from my own experience and that of many others who came to this country with me at the same period, that child immigration under fifteen years of age should be prohibited. The wages paid these boys during their years of allotment are fair enough, but the lads are deprived of a proper education. This is generally the lot of orphaned children. To counteract these conditions I would advise the officers of the various societies to study the methods of the Loyal Order of Moose in dealing with under-privileged children at Mooseheart, Ill. By adopting proper methods Canada could look forward to getting many citizens in the future and also to retaining them instead of losing ninety-five per cent of them as is the case at the present time.

Thos. H. McKeown.

With Our National Members.

CHILD WELFARE AND THE VICTORIAN ORDER.

New Developments in the Child Welfare Work Reported from Several Branches of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.

British Columbia:—

Vancouver.—The Vancouver Technical and Night School are offering classes in Home Nursing as part of the curriculum and have arranged with Mrs. Calhoun, District Superintendent, for the Victorian Order Nurses to conduct these classes.

Victoria.—The Officers of the Canadian Girls-in-Training of Victoria have made arrangements for the organization of Junior Health League Classes for the younger and Health League Classes for the older girls. These classes are under the supervision of Miss Ethel Thornley, Nurse-in-Charge of the Victoria Local Association, V.O.N.

Alberta:—

Calgary.—Prenatal work is becoming an important feature of the health program being carried on in the City of Calgary by the local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses under the direction of Miss McKittrick. They report an average of four prenatal classes a month with an average attendance of eleven. Complete layettes are made by the mothers and tea is served after every clinic.

Ontario:—

Barrie.—Miss Irene Munro, V.O.N. nurse has reported a new phase of child welfare service for Barrie in the monthly inspection of three licensed infant boarding homes.

Cornwall.—Those interested in the Child Welfare activities of the Victorian Order in Cornwall received considerable encouragement when one of the Clinic babies won first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

New Liskeard.—Miss Gladys Risk, Victorian Order nurse in New Liskeard reports that a Victorian Order rest tent at the New Liskeard Fall Fair was widely advertised and commented upon. Over one hundred mothers came with babies and small children. Toys were supplied for the children and baskets provided for the babies. The mothers were eager for advice as to clothing and diet for the children. A demonstration layette was the centre of much interest.

Ottawa.—The Ottawa Technical School have reopened their classes in Home Nursing, Hygiene, and First Aid under the supervision of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Miss Jackson, District Superintendent of the Ottawa branch also reports splendid attendance at the Child Welfare and Prenatal clinics.

Sudbury.—A Well Baby Clinic was recently organized in Sudbury by Miss Aylward, Victorian Order Nurse. There has been an enrollment of 57 babies and the mothers have been most enthusiastic.

Quebec:—

Lachine.—Miss Bain, V.O.N. reports the starting of a Mothercraft Class, at the Lachine High School. The class meets every Friday afternoon from 3.30 to 4.30 and has a very large attendance.

New Brunswick:—

Moncton.—In connection with the Y.W.C.A. activities two Mothercraft classes are being conducted by the Victorian Order Nurses. In November, it is also reported, the nurses assisted Dr. Wherritt, in a survey of the school children in Moncton.

Nova Scotia:—

Dartmouth.—With the closing of the Massachusetts Halifax Relief Commission Health Centre it was decided that the Victorian Order of Nurses of Dartmouth should carry on the infant welfare work. A Well Baby Clinic was organized in September, being held at the new V.O.N. headquarters on Water Street. Miss Willis is the nurse in charge.

CHILD WELFARE AND CANADIAN LABOUR.

The 41st annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was held in the City of Ottawa during the week of August 31st, strongly commended the work of the Child Welfare Council to which the Congress is affiliated, the report of the Executive Council stating that the declarations of the Council were in general accord with the policies of the Congress.

The convention instructed the Dominion and Provincial Executives to urge upon the respective governments to enact legislation giving effect to the conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Organization concerning the protection of women and children in industry. The action of the Dominion Immigration Authorities in prohibiting the immigration of children under fourteen years into Canada unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents was commended and the hope expressed that this regulation would be made permanent.

Other past policies of the Congress regarding the fixing of the compulsory school age at sixteen years, the distribution of free text books and various other matters relative to education were reiterated, the convention holding the view that "it is in the interest of the Country at large, and the working class in particular, that every citizen should receive a proper education and that we consider it the duty of Government to facilitate the development of education by all possible means."

Extension of Mothers' Allowance Acts to provinces not having same was urged and the Ontario Executive Committee was instructed to endeavor to have amendments to the Ontario Act enacted so as to provide for the mother with one child and also to bring deserted wives under the Act at the end of three years instead of five as at present and further that the property equity qualification be raised from two thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars.

In seeking extension of Mothers' Allowance Acts, the Congress declared "that the principle of Mothers' Allowance is sound, both economically and morally, inasmuch as it permits the mothers to train and educate their children under the influence of the home thereby making better citizens of them."

The Congress will continue to press for amendments to the Minimum Wage Act so as to bring male children under sixteen years under the scope of the Act as well as females and also amendments to the Factory Act providing for a forty-four hour work week instead of sixty and maximum of seventy-two as at present and that no child, youth or young girl shall be employed longer than eight hours per day.

CHILD WELFARE AND THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The annual report of the National Child Welfare Convener, Mrs. Matthew Ryan, North Sydney, N.S., gives a faithful impression of the excellent work being done by the League throughout the Dominion. Most interesting and gratifying is the dominant principle laid down in her report by Mrs. Ryan—that especially in the provinces where Mothers' Allowance legislation is not in force, the League should devote itself to all efforts to keep mothers and children together wherever possible and to do all in its power to obtain legislation and social provisions which will keep the child in the home, not the institution. It cannot but be gratifying to the lay worker to have the large and powerful League so endorse this cardinal principle of modern social work.

The report also illustrates to a marked degree splendid co-operative work with the social agencies in the various centers, in which the League is working. Seventeen dioceses out of twenty-one with League organization report active and effective child welfare endeavour as part of their programme.

THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Juvenile Immigration.

The Council of Empire Settlement of the Church in England has made an annual grant of £1000 to the Council of the Church in Canada, towards the establishment of hostels for older boy immigrants in the Canadian West. As a beginning the Council will rent a suitable house in the West engage a Superintendent and be prepared for the reception of such boys as the Council may be able to send to Canada in the early spring. Other small hostels will be opened as occasion warrants. A special fund of \$10,000 will be raised within the Church in Canada.

Birth Control.

The Council at its annual meeting authorized the Executive Committee to prepare and distribute such information as should seem to them to be wisest and most helpful in this matter.

Sterilization of the Feeble-minded.

The Council Executive while recognizing the menace of the feeble-minded, strongly deprecated the suggestion of sterilization of such persons as should be pronounced definitely feeble-minded.

THE CANADIAN METROPOLITAN LIFE AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is making substantial financial grants to the following agencies,—The Canadian Social Hygiene Council, The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, The Montreal Public Health Teaching Centre, The Thetford Mines Maternity Centre and the Province of Quebec Safety League.

The welfare literature published by the Company is as popular as ever with teachers as a medium for giving class room instruction in hygiene. This year to Nov. 1st, 1925, over eleven hundred teachers throughout Canada had made requests for pamphlets.

The Company has called together an advisory council of noted educationalists to advise concerning health pamphlets suitable for schools. Canada is represented by Professor Peter Sandiford of Toronto and Inspector Miller of Montreal. New publications in the press include a series of supplementary readers to be known as the "Health Heroes," as well as a handbook for School Janitors.

Miss Sally Lucas Jean, late of the American Child Health Association, and Miss Pauline Brookes-Williamson, late State Rural Supervisor in charge of health work, State Department of Education, Virginia, are recent additions to the staff of the Welfare Division of the Company.

As a demonstration of what can be done to eradicate among children the dreaded disease of Diphtheria, the Company is immunizing free of charge, all the children of the Metropolitan's very large agency staff in the City of Montreal. A most attractive "Train Ticket to No-Diphtheria Town" has been devised for issue to the children at the clinics. It is a most attractive and cleverly conceived folder.

For the first half of the year the Metropolitan Nursing Service had made over 9,200 maternity visits.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF CANADA.

The Biennial Report of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada has just been published in attractive pamphlet form. Excellent reports were presented by the various conveners, the Public Health and Child Welfare Report being of especial interest because it is made by an able member of our executive, Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan of Victoria, B.C. The papers throughout present an admirable cross-section of Canadian rural life, illuminated in the practical light of the women who make it, and make history in community settlement and farm life development in this Dominion.

THE CANADIAN GIRL GUIDES AND THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Plans for Girl Guide work in British Columbia during the winter months include ambulance work in preparation for the Junior St. John Ambulance Competition to be held in the spring. This competition is held in each province and is open to teams consisting of five members, 16 years or under. Basket-weaving will form another activity and the cooking instructions to be given by members of local committees will prove useful to those guides who propose attending camp next summer, where they do their own cooking.

Montreal companies report the continuance of activities in all phases of Guide work. The first Ranger Company meets at the Iverley Settlement.

As in all organizations working among boys and girls, the great need is for more leaders, and a recent report from Toronto voices this appeal in connection with an I.O.D.E. Company of Guides. It was suggested that more young women of leisure might give some of their spare time to this work among younger girls, if they realized their public responsibilities earlier. The work could be extended greatly if more leaders were available, and at the same time Guiding would be a worthwhile outlet for the ability and energy of the young women of the leisure class.

Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of St. Thomas and Yarmouth Heights won much commendation for their demonstrations in Fire Prevention and for the assistance they had rendered in the observance of Fire Prevention Week in the autumn.

The Canadian Nurse and Maternal Care.

Among the many excellent articles appearing in "The Canadian Nurse" none have been of more vital importance than the series running from July to October on Maternal Care. The problem which is similar in all the provinces is considered primarily from the angle of the Ontario situation. Of this, Miss Margaret Duffield, R.N., writes:

In 1921, Ontario's population was	2,981,182
Number of Women of Marriageable Age	677,496
Number of Births (exclusive of Still Births).....	74,151
The Still Births ran 25.3 per 1,000 Live Births.	
Number of Infant Deaths	6,762
(91.3 per 1,000 live births)	
Number of deaths assigned to pregnancy	387
(5.2 per 1,000 births)	

In 1922, there was a decreased birth rate and infant mortality rate, with a stationary maternal mortality rate.

In 1923 there was a decreased birth rate, an increased infant mortality and maternal mortality rate. Ontario ranks third of the registered provinces in this rate, but as Miss Duffield points out all the provinces have a very high rate, except P.E.I. We rank very high among the countries of the world, Denmark's rate being roughly 2 per 1,000; Italy's 2.6; England and Wales' 3.8; with others ranging from the 2 to our own high rates in the Canadian provinces, and the high United States rate.

Concluding Miss Duffield says:

Totalling up the maternal deaths occurring in the years 1921-22-23 I find that 1126 women have lost their lives in what should have been, in satisfactory circumstances, a natural function. And this is not all, for there is that immense number of women who, owing to insufficient care, are made invalids for life, or lose a great part of their economic value, or become sterile due to injuries received, or disease acquired in endeavouring to fulfil the function of motherhood.

Our attempts to combat this increasing mortality rate and bring better service to our mothers so far can be summed up in the following:

	1922
Hospital accommodation for Maternity cases	1,185
No. of Victorian Order nurses in field	135
A certain number of Red Cross nurses and outposts.	
No. of doctors in active practice	3,000
No. of registered nurses (only a very few of which do this work)	7,542

This is the professional aid.

The number of births which took place in the reporting hospitals in 1922 were 10,261. The number attended by the V.O.N. 5,751, approximately. Now this leaves 55,418 who have been looked after by the private duty nurses, other organizations and the inevitable "handy-woman" who

certainly appears to do the major part of the obstetrical nursing of the province.

If for the population of the country we have sufficient medical aid (?) we must remember that it is more often than not crowded into urban districts, leaving the stray handy (?) woman in command of the rural field.

If we are satisfied with this condition we of course need not hope to reduce our maternal mortality rate; but if we insist on better supervision during the prenatal period, with greater skill in obstetrics and nursing during the intranatal period—not forgetting the necessity for transportation facilities and telephone communication for those who are too far removed from professional supervision—we may, with the hope of intelligent co-operation from the parents, reduce our mortality rate in this field of preventive medicine. The nurses working in this field do what they can in educating the public to the necessity for better care during this period, but it only amounts to a “drop in the bucket” and will never give a satisfactory result until we make the country understand that the programme necessary for safe maternity is embodied in the following.

1. Education in the schools along these lines.
2. Adequate obstetrical and nursing care.
3. Close supervision and instruction during the prenatal period.
4. Sufficient hospital accommodation for all not having good home conditions.
5. Domestic aid before, during, and after the birth, if at home.
6. Financial aid for those in poor circumstances.
7. Accurate notification of births and still-births.

When we consider that the principal source of increase in population is at stake, and that we are always reading in the newspapers of the urgent necessity for immigrants to people our province, would it not be as well for us to strain every effort to have our future citizens born right in the country from healthy and vigorous parents?

A subsequent article by an Ontario Red Cross nurse on outpost duty in Northern Ontario analyzes the statistics as follows:—

1922 Cities	178	5.5%
Towns	40	8.1%
Rural	150	4.4%
	<hr/> 369	<hr/> 5.2%
No. of Maternal Deaths Rate per 1,000 Births		
1923 Cities	182	6 %
Towns	34	8.7%
Rural	150	4.4%
	<hr/> 362	<hr/> 5.1%

In explanation of the higher town and city rate it is suggested that many of the cases come from rural districts for hospital confinement—frequently with no prenatal care or supervision—and if death occurs, it is registered in the city.

An excellent description of the outpost work is given in this article and equally interesting on the city aspect of the situation is the contribution from Miss Jessie Woods of the Toronto Dept. of Health.

CHILD WELFARE AND THE CAN. SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

In the training of parents and leaders lies the most promising solution of many of our extremely urgent problems in Social Hygiene. A training class for parents, therefore, is an obvious thing to institute in every town. Something is being done along these lines in Toronto by an attempt to form small classes for parents, but under present circumstances, such classes, in addition to addresses given to Church Mothers' meetings, Home and School Clubs, etc., can touch only the merest fringe of those who are anxious to do their best for the rising generation. The wider constituency must somehow be reached. After mature consideration the Council's Division of Education decided to publish a pamphlet for the busy parent which should give simple but sound information on this difficult branch of child training. The Committee has prepared the pamphlet with a certain amount of diffidence; the subject it deals with is still controversial; but the Committee thinks it represents a step in the right direction, and hopes it will help parents.

Since July the C.K.C.L. Broadcasting Station has had a weekly address at 9.15 p.m. on Tuesday, on Social Hygiene subjects, the lecturers being arranged for by this Council. The Editor of the Hamilton "Spectator" is arranging for a similar weekly broadcast from Hamilton, and the same will doubtless be done in other parts of Canada.

The Council enjoyed the opportunity of sharing in the activities of the Fifth Annual Child Welfare Conference at Ottawa in September, when papers were read at the Social Hygiene Section by Dr. Gordon Bates, General Secretary, Mr. A. D. Hardie, Secretary of the Division of Education and Mrs. Haygarth, Social Service Nurse at the Provincial Board of Health.

The Council is preparing a paper on Social Hygiene, especially for reading at Women's Institutes throughout Canada. Institutes desiring a copy should apply to Mr. A. D. Hardie, 40 Elm Street, Toronto.

CANADA RATIFIES FOUR CONVENTIONS.

The Canada Gazette Extra, Oct. 10th, 1925, carried a proclamation, giving effect to four amendments to the Canada Shipping Act, passed in 1924, authorizing ratification of the four conventions of the International Labour Conference, affecting seamen.

These amendments which became effective January 1st, 1926, cover The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

The Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of a ship.

The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

The Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons, employed at sea.

FURTHER LEAGUE APPOINTMENTS.

Subsequent word, received as we go to press, announces the appointment of additional assessors to the Child Welfare Committee, in the persons of Miss Julia Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., former Chief of the U.S.A. Bureau and Senor Ismael Valdez Valdez, President of the Pan American Congress on Child Welfare, Chili.

test reads :

SYMPATHY.

The sincere sympathy of the Council members and executive is extended to the First Vice-President, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, in the death of her mother, Mrs. Robert Reid of Montreal, on Friday, January the eighth.

The splendid position which the Council today enjoys among national organizations, and the assurance of its income for this year, which alone made possible its full-time programme, are due in a preponderant measure to Dr. Reid's vision, energy and devotion. In this, as in all her work, her mother, to the last months of her life was an intrested and enthusiastic companion. Mrs. Reid's contribution to the social forces of her day was as distinctive and excellent as her daughter's, or rather it might be said that Dr. Helen Reid's work has followed the same altruistic ideals and far-sighted lines of development as characterised Mrs. Robert Reid's efforts in the city of Montreal.

Of Mrs. Reid, the pastor, in the funeral oration stated: "We are gathered here this afternoon to pay a tribute of respect to a remarkable woman, one who in her day has been numbered among the chief citizens of this great city, and who has left behind her a real contribution to its life."

"She was born in Montreal, married in Montreal, lived her long life of almost 85 years in Montreal, and died in Montreal. What she did, and was, was of and for Montreal. Her death, therefore, is of more than passing significance to those who call this city home.

"I have spoken of the great commercial development of the city that has taken place during her lifetime. In this development, she, being a woman, had no hand. But there has been another development, of greater consequences to those who live here, as an intellectual and social centre, in which she had an important hand. And if that development has not kept pace with the other, it is only because the spirit she so well represented was not fully felt in the community.

"Her active years, outside the normal duties of a woman in the home, were given to the promotion of social, cultural and educational enterprises in the rapidly expanding life of the city. In her efforts, she was progressive, ahead of her time, often a pioneer."

To Dr. Reid, the thoughts of her co-workers go out in a heartfelt sympathy and sorrow in these hours.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROTESTS ADOLESCENTS ACT CHANGES.

Just as we go to press word has been received of the passage by the Anglican Diocesan Council for Social Service for Toronto, of a strongly couched protest against proposed amendments to the Ontario Adolescents School Attendance Act, discussed in this issue of the Bulletin. The pro-

(1) That this Council having carefully considered the proposal that part time scholars under the Adolescents School Attendance Act should be allowed to take their school work in the evening, strongly disapprove thereof.

(2) That this Council approves of the principle of the Act, and expresses the hope that it will be enforced.

(3) That copies of this Resolution be sent to Premier Ferguson, as Minister of Education, the Provincial Anglican Council of Ontario, the Toronto Board of Education, the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and the Toronto Press."

With the Provinces

ALBERTA.

Neglect and Dependency.

Mr. K. C. McLeod, Provincial Superintendent, reports the same strong trend towards adoptions, 111 children being legally adopted in the first 9 months of 1925. An exceptional response has been found to the Department's efforts to place all its children in private homes, no less than 26 babies, exclusive of older children being thus provided for, in this young and not densely populous province in October.

A departmental conference of all associated with the work was held in Edmonton in December. These annual conferences have been a 'note taking' affair in the Alberta Department for four years, and have proved very helpful in bringing about a clearer and more effective working out of new legislation and methods throughout the Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Neglect and Dependency.

This department under the superintendency of Mr. Thos. Menzies, the newest comer to the Provincial Superintendents has been particularly actively active in family placements and legal adoptions, over one hundred adoptions having been registered in recent months.

Under the amended Infants' Act, about fifty children have been protected by wardship, placement in boarding homes, or rehabilitation of their own homes.

Important amendments to the Unmarried Parenthood legislation similar to the amended Acts of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario are being strongly pressed at the present session of the Legislature.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Public Health.

There is great danger of a strong recession in this Province from the rank to which it had advanced, and gave promise of expanding in the public health field.

Two centres are considering dispensing with the services of their public health nurses to save financial outlay—due in all probability to an inadequately informed concept of the value of such services. We cannot conceive of this energetic Province of the Maritimes allowing its road work to be discontinued and fall into utter disrepair because taxes were heavy. Yet the insidious injury of a like policy in child and general health work while less obvious will be more permanently irreparable in its human loss. The Maritimes, like the rest of Canada cry out for more population, or for retention of population. Wise public health measures have been shown absolutely to be as effective in preserving infant life, in increasing the efficiency of all life, and in extending the average life by anything from one to fifteen years. Until we express human life in so much per year per

age group, and sell it in that way to communities it will not appeal as an immigration or industrial development scheme. Doubtless if we guaranteed one of the N.B. communities now surrendering its nurse, ten new settlers this year at a cost of \$1,500 we would get \$1,500 or \$2,000. A public health nurse at the same expenditure, could, we are sure, show the same number added to the community by actual infant lives saved, not to mention mothers, whose health or very life may be saved by good pre-natal care and maternity services, or general improvement in child health, correction of defects, etc. Yet the nurse's cost seems unjustifiable. We must sell public health permanently to the community.

For some summers, the Red Cross paid for medical school inspection clinics for the treatment of tonsils and adenoids. This year this money was not available and only one town, Sackville, assumed the responsibility itself.

Campbellton has made a most effective demonstration in its infant mortality work. One public health nurse has cut down an infant mortality rate of 30-40 for the five summer months to 12. That ought to convince New Brunswick.

St. John.—The Lady Byng Camp for Delicate Children had a most successful year, with an attendance of 46, and an average weight gain of 3½ pounds per child.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Health—The Red Cross Society.

For years the Island Red Cross has been placing the people of this province under an incalculable debt by its health examinations and services throughout the province. The results of these investigations have formed a sound basis on which to formulate a comprehensive public health programme. They were of course originally contemplated for the school child only, but it is inconceivable that some effort will not now be made by the Province to continue some measure of like service in the schools and extend to the pre-school child and the adult population, the full benefits of the health programme demonstrated by the Red Cross, which would appear to be providing practically a Public Health Nursing Service in this Province. The Junior Red Cross has admirably supplemented the work of the Red Cross Society proper, in providing remedial assistance in many children's cases. We are indebted to Miss Mona Wilson for the following admirable summary:

From August 1st to December 1st the Red Cross Public Health Nurses have held health inspections in eighty-five rural schools, examining one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pupils. Every school in the province has now had a health or medical inspection, and some have had two and three inspections.

96.3% of the children examined during the past four months had defects.

81.4% had defects other than teeth.

19.4% were 10% underweight for height and age.

The total number of Home Health visits made was 489, as follows:—

School children	415
Pre-school	20
Infants	30
Pre-natal cases	2

Tb. cases	7
General	15

Total..... 489

The total number of visits made to the Charlottetown Health Centre was 1,245, as follows:—

School children	867
Pre-school	88
Infants	87
Parents with children	78
General	125

Total..... 1,245

At the provincial exhibition the Red Cross booth with its interesting health exhibits drew a great many people. The Ark of Health, with the animals made of fruit and vegetables made a particularly attractive food exhibit for the children. Another part of the booth was devoted to a Home Nursing Exhibit with equipment for taking care of an infectious disease.

Eye glasses have been supplied to nine children from the Junior Red Cross Fund, which makes a total of eighty-seven children helped in this way. An iron brace for a club foot case and one for a child crippled from infantile paralysis was also provided by means of the Junior Fund. Arrangements were made to have seven children operated on for removal of tonsils and adenoids free of charge. Four children received treatment by an eye specialist, and three children had special chest examinations. A Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic was held in a rural centre at which twenty-two children were operated upon.

A survey has been made through all the school teachers to ascertain the number of crippled and blind children there are in the province, and what education they are receiving. As a result of this, twenty crippled cases and two of blindness have been brought to notice. Most of the crippled children are attending school, for those who are not, an effort will be made to secure visiting teachers for them. For the cases of blindness steps will be taken to have them enter an institution for the blind.

Neglect and Dependency.

There are two Children's Aid Societies in the Province, one with headquarters at Charlottetown which has jurisdiction over Queen's and King's counties, the other in Summerside for Prince county. Each Society has an agent who also acts as truant officer. In Charlottetown during the past year each of the five public schools was visited practically every day by the officer, who also made three hundred and fifteen home visits. The Summerside agent visited the one school thirty-five times and made one hundred and eighty-six visits to the homes of the children.

In Queen's and King's counties the Society has seventy-five wards under its supervision, fifteen of which were placed in homes by adoption during the past year. During the summer a visit was made by the agent to each home, and where conditions were not satisfactory, the foster parents not taking the care of the child agreed upon, or the child unhappy, etc., suitable adjustments and changes were made.

In both Charlottetown and Summerside there is a Juvenile Court before which youthful offenders, referred by the Children's Aid, are charged.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Neglect and Dependency.

Under Mr. F. J. Reynolds, Director of the Provincial Bureau of Child Welfare, a vast amount of family case work has been done throughout the province, that is not susceptible to mere statistical record. Seventy-two wards have been taken over in the last six months, thirty boys, forty-two girls, ranging from one month to fifteen years of age. Causes for commitment included; orphanage 1; habitual delinquency 7; desertion and impossible home conditions 33; incorrigibility 48 and unmarried parenthood commitments 19. Fifty-eight additions to the Mothers' Allowance list brings this total to 1,031 families in the Province. Mr. Reynolds makes special comment on the need of a proper home for babies born blind, and also on the value of private philanthropy and agencies in supplying care for child, temporarily removed from their parents or guardians.

School Hygiene.

The annual report of the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education reports an almost complete inspection during the year of small town and village schools throughout the Province, some of the rural sections being visited as many as four times. The present staff permits of one inspection of rural schools every three years, and town and village schools every two years. The Director recommends an addition to allow for biennial inspection of all schools, with permanent assignment of a school nurse to alternate school districts. The saving in travelling expenses through the long distances from the central office would go far towards meeting the extra expenditure.

Health Teaching in Normal Schools.

In view of the Council's pronouncement on this matter it is gratifying to note the inclusion of instruction in every phase of school health work, with particular training in correlation to other subjects in the Normal School curriculum at Regina and Saskatoon and the retention of two special nurses for this work.

Health examination of the Normal School students shows a total of 1,380 of whom the very good percentage of 649 showed no defect. Of the remaining 731 cases, correction was possible and effected in 86.67%. Where necessary the Saskatchewan Red Cross advanced moneys to cover expenses for remedial treatment.

Results in Health Teaching.

Careful check was kept in 1,345 schools during the year of the apparent result of health teaching in improved health and health habits and it was found effective in 13.7% of the cases. Improvements in the material equipment of the schools following nurses' recommendations have been effected in hundreds of schools. Of 45,780 children examined 28,936 required some treatment—taken in 12,049 cases.

An interesting example of reaction to education and demonstration is reported. For two summers the Junior Red Cross sent dental cars through the Province resulting in 4,000-4,500 treatments each year. The third year the service was discontinued and 5,631 cases were brought for treatment, with no car in the field.

Subnormality.

Eighty-two cases reported of marked subnormality seems to indicate the need of provision for auxiliary classes in the Province.

General propaganda, exhibits and public addresses complete the excellent school hygiene programme under the able director.

QUEBEC.

Quebec City Playgrounds.

Hon. Justice C. E. Dorion, J. C. Sutherland, C. St. J. Griffis, Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, Dr. J. Odilon Leclerc, W. D. Baillarge, Mrs. W. J. Darlington and J. B. O'Regan, form the energetic executive administering the Quebec Playgrounds whose fourth season has just closed after very successful operation.

The season extended from May 15th to September 10th, during which time 6 centres were operated in strategic points in the congested areas. Due to the expense of operation, three were fully supervised and three merely equipped with see-saw, giant strides, slides, etc., and used as play centres. At the supervised centres basketball, football, volley ball, group games, basketry, swimming and life saving (at the City and Y. tanks) were taught. Moving pictures were shown for two months, the approximate attendance being 30,000 children and parents.

The approximate number of children and parents utilizing the centres was 80,000. The staff consisted of three supervisors,—a man, a woman and a teacher of sewing, fancy work and basketry—and four caretakers. The operating costs totalled \$3,364.00 with equipment valued at \$3,500.00. Maintenance was provided by a city grant of \$2,000, provincial \$300 and private subscriptions \$1,064.00.

Quebec City's playgrounds serving 80,000 of her population at a cost of \$3,350.00 are a splendid municipal investment, and, we venture to suggest, effecting a much greater reduction in her delinquency accounts.

Quebec City.

La Goutte de Lait Quebecoise (Quebec Child Welfare Association) continues its work along the same lines as in former years. Its aim is the reduction of infant mortality, through free clinics for mothers and babies. Prevention before cure. The steady growth of its activities encourages its workers in renewed effort, necessary in order to meet increasing expenditure. During 1924, 1,518 babies attended the clinics held tri-weekly, at nine different points in the city, under the direction of a doctor and nurse; 9,562 free consultations were given. Mortality rate 2.11 p.c. The age limit is 2 years except in cases where prolonged care is necessary.

When treatment is required, the mothers are advised to consult their family doctors. Failing such, the babies are directed to the Hopital de l'Enfant-Jésus.

The babies registered at the Goutte de Lait after Jan. 1st, 1925, were numbered as usual as they came to each dispensary, the letter B being added to their names in the register. This method allows the Society's statistician to compute the number of new registrations made during the year. From Jan. 1st, 1925 to Oct. 1st, 1,454 names not registered in 1924 were inscribed in the books. The letter C, added to the names of those coming after January, 1926, will serve the same purpose of giving a clearer idea of the work's progress.

The attendance at the clinics is increasing proportionately. Frequently, 35 mothers are present in a single dispensary; sometimes 40 or even 50 have attended on the same day. Many of these follow the demonstration lectures, given weekly, by the nurses, at the opening of the clinic. The opposition made by some mothers to the doctors' regulation that babies should be weighed naked is fast disappearing, thanks to the nurses' firmness and tact.

Nearly \$7,000.00 worth of milk was distributed free in 1924. A Concert in aid of the work brought in \$1,145.00. The house to house collection produced \$3,901.70. The grants from Provincial and Municipal governments add to the above \$9,500, totalling an amount insufficient to cover expenses, a large proportion of which are the salaries of the registered nurses. Their work is highly appreciated by the public and the Association. Educational Lectures, illustrated by moving pictures are regularly given and attract large audiences.

"La Providence" Kindergarten Work.

Over nine hundred boys and girls are taught on the kindergarten system, the elements of the "three R's", singing, drill, religious instruction, cleanliness and politeness. They range from 2 to 7 years; are sent at 8 o'clock a.m. and remain in charge of the Franciscan nuns till 5 p.m. The fee per child is 25 cents per month. The children of destitute families are given a hot lunch and milk when necessary without extra charge. The work is supported by voluntary contributions and parochial aid.

L'Assistance Maternelle.

A Society founded to give pre-natal care and help to destitute mothers at the time of confinement. Those requesting such help, are asked, after their case has been investigated, to report monthly at the dispensary. There, after a thorough examination, they are given advice and the free services of doctor and nurse are secured to them. In due time, they receive a layette for the baby and articles of clothing for themselves, sheets, blankets, pillow cases, etc. To the very poor, food is also furnished. Two members of the committee are detailed to visit each case and ascertain that the mother has all that is needed in her condition. The nurse attends to mother and baby twice a day, educating mothers meanwhile in matters of hygiene.

84 confinement cases were cared for in 1924; the doctors made 160 visits; the nurse, 255; 106 special cases received help. 1,403 quarts of milk were given the mothers; 2,085 articles of clothing were distributed. Expenses \$3,591.78 were raised by membership fees, donations and small Provincial and Municipal grants.

Montreal—Children's Bureau Notes.

An addition to the staff of the Children's Bureau makes it possible for one worker to devote her full time to Day Nursery cases. It follows that more constructive work is being done in this phase of Bureau work.

The Young Women's Christian Association is co-operating most heartily with the Children's Bureau in providing educational and recreational facilities for the self-supporting girls who have formerly lived in foster homes and Institutions affiliated with the Children's Bureau.

Through the gift of a generous friend, the children in foster homes of the Children's Bureau have been provided with pocket money.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, one of the Institutions affiliated with the Children's Bureau, has set aside one room in the Home where an old girl is always welcome there for a visit.

Another development in this Home is a savings account for each child and the children take a keen pride in the steadily increasing balances. They are free to draw small sums weekly, covering Girl Guides fees, Church subscriptions, Christmas presents, Club dues and personal wants.

First Montreal Conference on Social Work.

November 2nd to 5th inclusive marked Montreal's first and exceedingly successful City Conference on Social Work. Miss Kathleen Moore

proved a most efficient chairman of the Conference Committee with Miss Winifred Learmonth, Chairman on Dependency and Delinquency, Miss Jane Wisdom on Children, Dr. Grant Fleming on Health, Capt. Wm. Bowie on Recreation. Though initiated by the Montreal Council on Social Agencies, all workers were cordially invited to participate.

The Conference was admirably arranged for busy workers—with afternoon sessions only on Monday and Wednesday and additional evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday. Short papers and adequate discussion marked the meetings. Health was discussed by Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health for Canada, Dr. F. J. Heaggerty also of the Federal Dept., and Dr. R. St. John MacDonald of McGill. Delinquency was handled by Mrs. Dorothy Seigler of the Montreal Court; Recreation by Dr. A. S. Lamb of McGill, and Mr. R. E. G. Davis of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. The place of the Volunteer was the subject of Miss Lily Barry's address (Catholic Social Service Guild). The Gaol Situation was covered by Miss Rothwell (Women's) and Mr. John Kidman (Men's). Problems in Relief were dealt with by Mr. A. Chevalier of the Civic Staff, Montreal and Mr. G. H. Corbett, Society for Protection of Women and Children, with Dr. Lydia Henry discussing "Co-Operation in Child Welfare." "Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene" were the subjects assigned respectively to Mr. F. H. Spinney and Dr. W. T. B. Mitchell. Perhaps the most interesting contribution was Mr. John Kerry's excellent summary of "The Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother in Quebec," following Miss Eleanor Johnson's paper on "The Care of the Unmarried Mother." Mrs. E. M. Berliner, Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, Rev. O. E. Runnells, Mme. H. Fortier and Dr. C. A. Dawson acted as Chairmen of the Sessions.

Montreal Child Welfare Appointment.

The Child Welfare Association of Montreal is to be congratulated on its excellent choice of an executive secretary in the person of Miss Esther Beith, who comes to them directly from the position of Supervisor of the Dalhousie Health Clinic and Public Health Nursing Department, Halifax. Miss Beith was previously Director of Child Hygiene in the Toronto Department of Health, in which she was eminently successful. Her previous education and training have been wide and varied. Combined with the unique experience grafted on this groundwork, Miss Beith possesses a charming personality and great adaptability in executive matters. Esther Beith has few peers in Canadian Child Health work.

Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, 1925.

The activities of the 1925 Summer Season have been of a more varied and comprehensive nature than ever before attempted. New recreation features have developed almost overnight and the efforts of the Supervising Staff have been taxed to the limit to keep pace with the ever increasing possibilities in their work.

A necessary readjustment of playground locations necessitated opening up in congested parts of the city still unserved with playground facilities. Old sites had to be abandoned—in some cases because of the ground being required for building purposes, in other cases because of new civic playgrounds being opened. The Association opened new playgrounds in Rosemount, Mount Royal and Fullum Streets, Point St. Charles and Verdun. The large attendance fully justified the work of the Association in these centres. Eleven playgrounds were operated, an increase of one over the

previous year. The supervision of the Verdun playground was made possible by a grant of \$500. from the City of Verdun for this purpose.

The attendance figures show an increase of 102,650 over last year, to a total of 467,737. The attendance on the new playground in Verdun, 32,000, partly accounts for this increase. The balance is made up in large attendances on the new grounds, the official opening days, and increased number of spectators at the Industrial Baseball Leagues.

New features in this season's programme included community singing, street showers in congested districts, tether tennis, cageball, formal opening ceremonies with addresses at the beginning of the season, playground visit tours, lectures for supervisors, massed folk dancing, flower distribution to the poor children through the Federated Women's Clubs and Montreal Social Agencies, "Safety First" demonstrations and special enrolment in the handicraft classes.

Mr. Wm. Bowie, the Secretary-Supervisor in reporting on the splendid year just closed stated that even a hundred per cent increase in playground facilities in the Island of Montreal would still be inadequate for the situation presented by the constant increase in congestion in Canada's metropolis.

Juvenile Court Conditions.

An organized effort, initiated by Mrs. David Porter, of the Federated Women's Clubs of Montreal, is being made under the Montreal Council of Social Agencies to obtain adequate accommodation and appropriations for a well equipped Juvenile Court in that city. Judge Lacroix has been carrying on under the great handicaps of insufficient staff, crowded quarters, lack of detention or observation homes, and general inadequacy of facilities. The Montreal Council called a meeting of representatives of various groups interested, in the Mount Royal Hotel, early in December, under the joint chairmanship of Mr. J. H. T. Falk, and Col. S. H. Le Duc. At this meeting, a special committee was appointed, representative of all interests in the city, to report upon the most suitable type of Court staff, physical plant, personnel, budget, etc., to meet the present situation in Montreal. The matter is being urgently pressed with the municipal authorities and with the Premier Hon. L. Taschereau, who is also Attorney-General.

Victorian Order of Nurses.

The V.O.N.'s monthly record in Montreal continues to run well over the thousand a month. November's report, the last available—records 1,457 open cases—764 old, 693 new, of which 807 are carried to December. Medical, pre-natal and obstetrical cases continue to contribute most largely to the Order's work. Nursing visits totalled 5,989 and non-nursing 2,086—a total of 8,075. Thirty-five V.O.N. and 14 relief nurses with 4 other nurses on the staff formed the nursing force for the month. The immensity of the V.O.N.'s contribution to the good health of Canada is only recognized when one takes the time to examine in detail, various district reports.

Montreal.

The "Assistance Maternelle" founded in 1912 by Mrs. Henry Hamilton the president has just closed another successful year, in which 835 poor mothers and their children have received good medical and nursing services, food, linen and clothing for themselves and babes at little or no cost. A special small hospital serves the unmarried or deserted mother, who also receives the help and advice of the Assistance's visitors.

(Continued to Page 32).

MONTREAL.—ST. JUSTINE HOSPITAL.

It is only too infrequently that we are able to print such an excellent summary of work being accomplished by organizations associated with the French-speaking section as the contribution which follows on the work of the Ste. Justine Hospital for Sick Children in Montreal.

ST. JUSTINE HOSPITAL.

Child welfare was assuredly the aim of the fourteen French Canadian ladies, who, in Montreal, in November, 1907, founded the Hopital Ste Justine, and amongst whom some have from that to the present date, maintained a most active interest in the administration of the Institution. Seventeen years of active hospital service is a matter worthy the deep appreciation of the community.

Little did the founders of the hospital dream that their work would prosper to such degree that seventeen years later, the hospital would accommodate 160 patients, without considerations of race or creed.

The task, at first, was a hard one, as people's prejudices against hospitals had to be overcome; but children returning home completely cured, were living proofs of the advantages of the hospital, and gradually, anxious mothers would be seen bringing in their sick children, knowing they would receive the best of care.

In the first year, the days of hospitalisation numbered 4,400, while in 1924, they were over 47,000, which is a 10 fold increase or over 1000%. In 1908, 192 prescriptions were filled, compared with nearly 20,000 in 1924, showing an increase of 1000%. These figures are one of the best testimonies of the work done by the hospital and the reputation it enjoys.

Organisation.

The hospital is under a management called the Board of Administration, and composed of 9 ladies, who are assisted by a group of advisers, on financial matters. The internal administration is carried on by nuns,—les Filles de la Sagesse,—originally from France, the seniors of whom have taken their degrees as nurses, and are Registered Nurses, the junior sisters being in training for their degrees.

Besides the nuns nursing, there are 55 lay nurses, in continuous training for the University nursing Diploma and the Registered Nurse Certificate. These nurses, after their three year's training are amongst the most efficient health workers in child welfare.

Medical Staff.

The Medical Board is composed of 23 doctors, under the control of the University of Montreal. The juniors first serve as "Benevoles" correspond-

(Continued from Page 31).

Mrs. Hamilton was one of our most valuable delegates at the 1925 Conference and we trust we may have her continued interest and support in our work.

Montreal Health League.

During the past few months the League has supervised over 800 homes in which there is or has been tuberculosis. Arrangements are made for examination and supervision of contacts. Two general health demonstrations are being further developed and a considerable amount of general educational work through newspaper and published articles and public addresses. Splendid co-operation is evident in work with existing agencies.

ing to the "Voluntaratz" of the German hospital. After a term of years, if they have given satisfaction, they are approved by the Medical Faculty of the University of Montreal, and then, gradually, according to their ability and years of service, are promoted, as vacancies occur.

As the Hopital Ste Justine is a teaching center, all progression in the Staff roll is submitted for approval to the Council of the Medical Faculty, who make clinical appointments. All those engaged in clinical teaching have pursued post-graduate work in children's diseases, abroad, as well as in the United States.

Internship.

The senior Internes are graduate doctors who have already done service as senior year medical students, whilst 7 are final year medical students.

The Hopital Ste Justine is equipped with all the departments necessary in an efficient modern hospital: medicine, surgery, orthopedics, skin diseases, eye, nose and throat departments, for resident treatment as well as for out-door services.

The **Laboratories** are completely equipped and under the direction of absolutely competent men, who supervise all analyses: bacteriological, blood examination,—biological, sputum and urine,—as well as chemical.

Surgical Section.

The operating rooms are numerous as well as most modern in their appointments. Sterilizing apparatus is of the best and most modern make.

In 1924, 1,170 operations were performed in the indoor surgical service, which indicates the extent of this department. Special mention may be made of particularly satisfactory results on club-feet, hare-lips, infantile paralysis and congenital deformities. A particular fact should be emphasized that in the summer season, the surgery wards are overtaxed, through the number of children who are victims of street accidents, run over by motors being the most frequent.

The X-Ray department is modern and complete, under the direction of a specialist who has also pursued post graduate work abroad. The work of this department has been particularly helpful in the treatment of the sequels of infantile paralysis, and many cases are on record, where paralysed children were sent back home with full use of their limbs.

Medical Section.

All patients are not indiscriminately hospitalized together, but segregated according to their age: babies, up to three years, being lodged together, whilst their seniors are, as much as possible, grouped according to their maladies, and the sexes in separate wards, of course.

The patients in Ste Justine, for the great part, are drawn from the working and poorer classes, and many a time, children are brought in, whose sickness is the consequence of privation or lack of attendance. The French Canadian mother pays great attention to her offspring, but, so often, her family of little ones is so large, that she lacks the time to give them the attention that she would like to. In such instances the Dermatology Department plays a most efficient part (as is also the case in other children's hospitals) and the efforts of the specialists have been most helpful in building up the health of these little victims of poverty.

The out-door department is a very active one and has a record itself in Child Welfare. In 1924, 15,938 consultations were given and 12,451 prescriptions filled. This department which is open six days a week, is often overcrowded, consultations running up to 80 and 90 daily. At the close of vacations, mothers bring in their children to have their eyes tested, teeth

attended to, and adenoids or tonsils removed, so that the little ones will be ready to start school in healthy condition.

Social Work.

Social Work is an essential part of the work carried on by the Hospital Ste Justine, and the Administration is most sanguine about it. Children who have left the Hospital, whether cured or convalescent, are visited by a trained nurse; she attends to their needs, watches for any symptom that might bring on a relapse, is always ready to give sound advice to inexperienced mothers, and reports on the surroundings. The nurse also visits children whose admission to the hospital has been postponed, because of lack of space; in such cases she gives them such care as they require and of a type that can be given at home, until a vacant bed can be procured. Voluntary helpers are also used, these visitors investigating hygienic and financial conditions of the children's families; through these social workers, many needs have been looked after, poverty relieved, destitute children placed in charitable institutions. The Christian spirit which guides these workers leaves no distress unassisted. All cases attended to are reported to a senior worker, and records are kept of all visits paid either by the nurse or the social workers.

Dietetics are the object of much attention and the food for the patients is prepared under the supervision of a nurse, who is a full fledged dietician and according to instructions given by the medical staff.

With its 160 beds, the hospital is inadequate to meet the demands made upon it for hospitalisation; every week, from 40 to 60 patients are unwillingly refused admission, through lack of space. Realizing the absolute necessity of enlarging its building, the Administration has decided to extend the original plan, by building an additional wing. Work started in September, 1925, and it is hoped that by end of 1926, a new wing will be opened, where 140 more patients will be accommodated. Medical service proper, as well as other special services will be greatly improved, by additional space in this new building, as surgical cases had been given more accommodation, up to the present, on account of the more urgent necessity, and lack of space.

Solariums.

Realizing the major importance of fresh air and sun and the value of Heliotherapy, additional opened and protected galleries will be provided for in the new wing, in order to carry on here the same methods as in Leysin, (Switzerland), and Berk-sur-Mer, (France), for the treatment of all lung conditions resulting from pneumonia, pleurisy and general defective conditions.

Amongst the improvements in the new wing, worthy attention is a gymnasium where special exercises will be given according to the age and strength of the patients, under the supervision of competent guidance.

The Hopital Ste Justine, through its work and equipment has been placed in Class A by the "American College of Surgeons" and may well be included as one of the most efficient factors in fighting infantile mortality. In fact, one may say that this hospital is a complementary Child Welfare Agency: give the child back his health, he will become robust in body, sound in mind, and of better moral fibre, for we all know the value of the Roman precept: *Mens sana in corpore sano*, "A sound mind in a sound body."

Alice St. J. d'Artois,
Secretary of the Administration
of the St. Justine's Hospital.

Montreal.

The Protestant Infants' Home reports the conclusion of its second year, without a single death among its little inmates—an exceptional record for an institution averaging 70 infants in residence from 2 weeks to 6 years old. Kindergarten Classes only are conducted, in the institution and the children are placed out, when possible. As in most institutions of its type many are committed for temporary care, by parents or guardians who do not desire boarding-out arrangements to be made.

ONTARIO.

Changes in Health Department.

An amendment to the "Public Schools Act"—as passed in the 1924 session of the Provincial Legislature, provided for the transfer of responsibility for Medical and Dental Inspection of Public and Separate Schools in the Province from the Department of Education to the Department of Health. A resultant amalgamation has followed this legislation, combining the School Medical Service Division of the Department of Education and the Maternal and Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing Division of the Department of Health. Dr. J. T. Phair has been appointed Director of the Division of Child Hygiene thus created, with Miss B. Knox in charge of Public Health and Miss E. J. Jamieson of School Nursing. A field staff of three doctors and twenty nurses is attached to the Division, eighteen of the nurses are engaged in carrying out the generalized public health nursing programme, and two are assisting Miss Jamieson in supervising the school work.

The Regulations now governing Medical and Dental Inspection of Schools provide that where medical and dental inspection has already been established under the Department of Education and locally carried on by a school board, this plan may be continued, but where any new work of the kind is undertaken this will be administered by the Department of Health and carried on locally by the local Board of Health; the Medical Officer of Health will automatically become School Medical Officer and the work of the School Medical inspection will be carried on as a part of the general public health programme of the municipality.

Where the work is carried on locally by the school board, grants will continue to be paid by the Department of Education upon the recommendation of the Department of Health; where the work is carried on by a local Board of Health, a system of grants has been arranged to be apportioned by the Department of Health for the Province.

One rural and seven urban municipalities have already taken advantage of the opportunity presented to establish a school health programme under the new plan, and the spirit of co-operation evidenced by both the local educational authorities and those directly responsible for the conduct of the health activities in these communities, promises well for the ultimate success of this co-ordination of health activities.

To Prevent Child-Marriages.

The attention of clergymen is called to the amendments added this year to the Marriage Act in Ontario, requiring a lapse of three clear days between the issuance of a marriage license and the performance of the ceremony, and more adequate proof as to age of the contracting parties.

The Act now requires :—

(a) A copy of the registration of birth of the other party to the intended marriage, duly certified, or

(b) An affidavit made by such other party to the marriage, or by some person being a member of his or her family and having personal knowledge of the facts, stating age, date and place of birth of such other party.

This change in the Act was advocated by Children's Aid workers owing to the hasty and ill-advised marriages of mere children.

Fewer Commitments as Wards.

In recent years there has been a desirable falling off in the number of commitments of children as wards of the various Children's Aid Societies—from an average of one thousand per annum to seven hundred. This is due, to some extent, to the Mothers' Allowances Act but more to the better organized social work that realizes the child's inalienable right to its own home. There is still much more to be done in this direction.

The Adolescents' School Attendance Act.

The Toronto Board of Education early in December passed a resolution asking the Ontario Legislature to amend this Act, by permitting night employment of children of 14 to 16 holding work permits, instead of enforcing part time day school attendance as at present. This is entirely opposed in principle to all child welfare standards in this field, and the Council office immediately referred the matter to the Section on the Child in Employment, and to all executive members in Ontario. An article outlining the situation was inserted in the leading papers, to whose splendid co-operation, we wish to bear testimony at this time. A strong protest against the amendment was filed with the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, by Judge MacGill, Chairman of the Section. The Trades and Labour Congress has also taken action. The Toronto Child Welfare Council has taken the matter up in the city of Toronto and has declared itself opposed to the action of the Board of Education in the following resolution:

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the Executive of the Child Welfare Council resolves that it is opposed to the amendment to the Adolescents' School Attendance Act which the Toronto Board of Education is proposing to advocate at the present session of the Legislature. In cases where work permits are granted to children under sixteen, be it resolved that this Executive would deplore any change being made in the Act which might allow these children to attend evening classes instead of spending two half days in school as they do at present.

This amendment would mean that a child under-privileged to the extent of being forced to seek a work permit, would be further penalized by compulsory night attendance following a full day's work. He would also be coming from a home where conditions are sufficiently strained and necessitous to have forced the child out of school, below the age which we believe his health and rights to citizenship demand. We cannot, therefore, but regard this notice of motion as directly involving the efficacy of the Act, and as opposed to what a sound social policy demands as standards in Child Welfare.

The Problem of Unplaceable Children in Ontario's C.A.S. Work.

We no longer need orphan asylums, but we do need two or three small, special institutions for the care, study and treatment of defective children, those who cannot be readily placed because of physical deformities or mental peculiarities. Some of these children, owing to lack of mental balance, commit offences against the law as they grow older, and naturally they are sent to reformatories and other public institutions because they have failed to measure up to normal conditions. In these institutions they

drift on to the time of their discharge or parole without that careful expert examination that should be given them. Lacking in stamina, it is only a short time until they again make their appearance in the police courts, to be released a few times on probation or suspended sentence, until finally they do something worse than usual and are committed to prison or penitentiary. Even here they are still without the careful examination and study they require, and so they drift on through life, remaining uncured to the end.

Our hope is in a pleasant custodial institution and in the expert social doctor whose diagnosis will form the basis of action. Judges will be guided by his views when such defective young people are brought before them, and it is surely not too much to predict that, with the general advance in medical research, a remedy can be found for some of the mental and physical defects and weaknesses that lead to wrong living and crime. At least the unfortunate child will be saved from the buffetings of a world in which he is not fitted to compete.—J. J. Kelso.

ONTARIO.

The Association of Children's Aid Societies, Province of Ontario, has this year published the proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Conference, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Hugh Ferguson, Stratford.

The Association's annual conference brings together the persons throughout the Province on whom practically all of the large provincial programme in the field of neglect and dependency, both preventive and corrective largely depends. Outside of the large urban centres and exclusive of the Mothers' Allowances' administration, practically all the child saving work is handled through the Children's Aid Societies. Their annual conference therefore becomes the great consultative session of Ontario's men and women at the wheel. The papers are largely the work of members of the Association, local agents or board members of the various Societies. The report is therefore not alone a compendium on problems in this field in this Province, but also a faithful reflection of the standards, precepts and practices prevailing in provincial child welfare work, under the Children's Protection Act.

This year's symposium brings into relief the pressure points in the work of the local agents, and indicates clearly the trend towards preventative effort. Over one-third of the papers are devoted to the relation of feble-mindedness, and of delinquency to the local Society's work. The heavy task arbitrarily imposed on the Children's Aids by the assignment to them of the enforcement of the Unmarried Parenthood Act is reflected in the proportion of discussion devoted to it. There is no adequate explanation for the withholding of appropriate grants from the Consolidated Revenue to the Societies, administering the Act. Through this legislation over \$240,000 has been paid over on behalf of children affected which would otherwise have been provided by private philanthropy or provincial and municipal maintenance. Yet not an extra dollar has been granted to any Society for the tremendously increased work necessitated by the Act. The Problem of the unpaceable child and its maintenance absorbs a great part of the attention of the Conference. Mr. Kelso makes the interesting suggestion that with the diminution in shelter and orphanage population, through the development of the boarding-out system and the operation of the Mothers' Allowances, and Unmarried Parenthood Legisla-

tion, the Shelters in some Counties are barely required for that County alone, and that it might be worth considering the selection of two or three of these plants, at strategic centres, and their transformation into special homes for the care of the child incapable of community placement.

The Association's annual meeting undoubtedly brings together such key people in the province's child welfare work, that it is worth discussing whether we could not have at this time a mid-Canada Child Welfare Conference, with representatives from other fields than the one now covered, with Health Sessions attended by the provincial nurses, who in many parts of the province are the sole pioneers of social effort, with the Mothers' Allowance investigators and local boards, the school attendance and factory inspection officers, officers of the great voluntary forces, the Women's Institutes and representative citizens, and workers from both Ontario and Quebec. The Council on Child Welfare would gladly offer its services in arranging such an experiment.

The Industrial Schools.

Several inquiries have reached us as to whether Ontario has and has had Industrial Schools, in addition to the new school recently opened at Bowmanville.

There are four industrial schools in Ontario, in addition to the new one at Bowmanville; the Victoria School at Mimico being over forty years' old; with the result that the buildings and equipment at least, are somewhat inadequate and certainly outdated. In addition there are the St. John's Industrial School, West Toronto for Roman Catholic Boys, the Alexandra School for Girls, and St. Mary's for Roman Catholic Girls. The combined population of the four schools at the present time totals 521, and the annual maintenance cost \$186,000.00, maintenance being at the rate of \$1.00 per diem with expenses borne half by the municipality committing and half by the Provincial Government.

The mere fact that the erection and opening of the Bowmanville School, though it be admitted it is on a somewhat different basis from the others, caused such widespread interest and comment would seem to indicate that public interest in the other schools has been allowed to fag to an unjustifiable degree. Where responsibility for this primarily rests is not evident, but undesirable consequences cannot but result, unless the various institutions have been administered by exceptionally able and public-spirited officials. Ontario has been fortunate in the personnel of some of these Schools, far beyond what her public indifference to their administration and the regimen and training of the young charges there committed, has deserved. The officials in some cases have not had public interest to a sufficient degree to obtain often the least minima which they felt effective administration demanded. It is a good time for Ontario to take stock of her resources and equipment in the Industrial Schools.

Speaking before the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers in Toronto in 1922, Gen. W. S. Hughes, Supt. of Canadian Penitentiaries stated that there were at that time 388 inmates in Kingston Penitentiary of whom 18 were 16 to 20 years of age. He stated also that of this 388, no less than 197 came from the province of Ontario, of whom 154 had passed through Ontario reformatories, and industrial schools. The Report made the succeeding year to the Winnipeg Conference by a special committee of the C.A.C.P.O. stated that the annual average of young inmates entering the six Canadian penitentiaries with previous convictions, or previous residence in industrial schools was 623.

Two conclusions are possible from such evidence—either the industrial schools for boys in this province particularly are not doing their job well, the institutional or the follow-up period, or both are poorly handled, or the industrial schools are being assigned only a hopeless, recidivist group from the courts, and community agencies, and are failing because to them is sifted a subnormal group incapable of rehabilitation and return to safe community life.

In either case the subject calls for more study and public interest than it is receiving for whether because of unsuitable care at the schools or assignment to them of a problem that is not theirs apparently too large a proportion of their inmates is finding its way to the penitentiaries.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa Welfare Bureau.

Fundamental readjustments have taken place in the relief policy of Ottawa City. The City Hall has transferred all its family work division to the Ottawa Welfare Bureau and is retaining only the cases of more or less permanent dependency, and the admission and maintenance records for public institutions or municipal charges. The Welfare Bureau has formed a definite co-operative arrangement with the various denominations and relief organizations in the city, each of which co-operates with the Bureau in general and financial plans for the re-habilitation of the family concerned. Wherever possible, the responsibility is assigned to the congregation concerned, when membership in that particular parish is established. All cases not assignable to any denomination are settled as between the Welfare Bureau and the city, the Welfare Bureau having an arrangement whereby city relief is not granted in any case, contrary to its recommendation.

The experiment has been in force a few weeks only and those the beginning of the cold season and the Christmas rush. The arrangement is peculiarly adaptable to a city of two races and creeds as Ottawa, and will be watched with intense interest and sympathy.

Ottawa—The Boys' Club.

This splendid organization continues to form one of the most important factors in Ontario's boy life programme, and is proving most effective in keeping boys off the streets, out of alleys, and consequently out of Court. The membership has jumped to 732 boys in age from seven to twenty years. Eighty-one boys were in attendance at the Summer Camp, at a total cost of \$1,798.80, of which \$562.90 was paid by the boys themselves. This is a splendid tribute to Mr. Fred McCann's precept of helping the boys to help themselves throughout the Club. Home visiting forms an important part of the Club's work, while co-operative probation with the Court is another. All races and creeds patronize the Club, 535 boys coming from the Separate Schools, 199 from the Public Schools or Collegiates, in the past year. Seventy-three boys who were working were also members. Sunday evening concerts, gymnasium classes, billiards and reading room activities were the most largely attended of the year's programme items. Games of all types, instruction in various trades, orchestral training and First Aid work completed the programme offered. Club Companies of Scouts belong to the Ottawa Boy Scout Division.

TORONTO.

The Children's Aid Society, 1924-25.

The Toronto Children's Aid Society Report for the year just closed is one of the most admirable summaries of an agency's work record that has entered the Council office. For two years, Mr. Robert E. Mills, the Director has been making a most valuable contribution to the whole status and scope of Children's Aid work in the Province of Ontario by his reorganization and administration of the Toronto work. An entirely fresh re-orientation of the Children's Protection Act has gradually emerged as newer social concepts have been put into practice under its broad and generally applicable clauses. The statesmanlike social vision of Sir John Gibson could have no more effective witness than the work which the Toronto Society has been able to do under the slightly amended clauses of legislation which the keen-minded Hamiltonian drafted over thirty years ago. Ontario has been fortunate, in the fundamentals of her child protection work, in that, it was not the force of the law, but the power of the law, as a final resource, behind humanitarian effort and wise counsel which Sir John had as his ideal in drafting the Children's Protection Act. And it is along those lines that Ontario's work has expanded and prospered to the present day.

In most of the Ontario communities the Children's Aid is the sole and only child-saving agency helped along by its able, younger sister the provincial or V.O.N. nurse. Not so in Toronto, where it is not the paucity but the quantity of related institutional services that may create part of the Child Protection programme difficulties. The work of the Toronto Children's Aid groups itself roughly into three divisions—the ward cases, the non-ward cases, and the Family and Preventative work. In the second and third groups the Society co-operates in a field in which there are many other children's and family agencies. In the first field, the Children's Aid and the Children's Aid alone operates, for once a child is made a ward of the province, the "C.A.S." alone is its guardian and supervisor. The Toronto Society had under its care in this department, no less than 806 wards of its own. In the non-ward department it had 210 wards of other Children's Aid Societies, placed in the city and supervised by the Toronto Society. In addition in this group there were 36 temporary care cases, and 128 children, in probationary homes prior to adoption and under the Society's supervision.

The tremendous achievement of the work however is the fact that of this total of 1,052 children in the direct care of the Society only 47 were in the Shelter of which 18 were temporary care cases. The temporary or non-ward cases of the Society are generally children who cannot for certain reasons be admitted to the various orphanages, etc., giving this service and fall upon the Children's Aid who cannot refuse to supply the services required.

The most important development since Mr. Mills took over the Toronto work has been the extension of the "boarding-out" system to "paid" as well as "free" homes; to non-wards as well as wards; and most interesting, to subnormal or problem cases, as well as to the so-called normal child in the Society's care. Of the 806 wards of the Society, 669 are in free homes and 43 boarded out in normal family homes, under the Society's supervision. Thirty-two children are being maintained through the

Society in institutions giving the special service they require, while 33 are in similar institutions without charge. Of the non-wards, 9 are boarded out under C.A.S. supervision, and this number will increase, for as Mr. Mills points out, if the boarding home system be adopted for ward cases, it is obviously, more logically applicable to non-ward cases who cannot be placed for adoption. Quite apart from the social advantages to the children concerned the effective economy to the municipality of Toronto of over 900 children out of 1,052 dependent on the Society's care being provided for with only supervision and overhead charges should place this agency in the front rank of efficiently administered public services, in that great city.

In the experiment of placing problem cases in private family homes the Toronto Children's Aid Society is making a real contribution to social research in Canada and its records in this venture are being eagerly awaited by sociologists in many parts of Canada.

It is in the family work division of the Society that possibly the greatest direct financial saving to the city and province is being effected. In over 900 reports of neglect or abuse of children, investigated, only 83 children were made wards of the Society, the contributing factors in these commitments being: illegitimacy 23, moral neglect 17, desertion 14, physical and moral neglect 8, foundlings 6, desertion of one parent 6, delinquency 4, orphans 5.

Such a small percentage of commitments in cases handled speaks well of the excellent work being done by the investigation department, while the high percentage of free and boarding homes gives equal evidence of a well functioning home-finding and supervising division. In each division, the Society avails itself of some volunteer workers, giving their time under the direction of the staff.

For years Mr. Mills made a notable contribution to the organization of the Health Department of Toronto in its relationship to the administration of institutions, and later, of public relief. His efficient and painstaking efforts in the Children's Aid of Toronto are fast placing this organization in an enviable position among Canadian child saving agencies. It is inevitable that, in Ontario, the Children's Aid Society, in enjoyment of exceptional recognition and power under the Children's Protection Act, should emerge as the central children's agency of the community, working in co-operation with private organizations and institutions. The Toronto Society is in an excellent position to render constantly increasing and varying services in its city, and its splendid executive with such names as J. K. and C. S. MacDonald, A. R. Auld, John Appleton, A. M. Campbell, W. B. Raymond, W. H. Alderson, Noel Marshall, and the fine group of visiting physicians, and women members of the Board should commend its merits to those, not interested in the details of social technique.

London, Ontario—Juvenile Court.

The London Court is only three years old this Spring, but it functions admirably on the amazingly small budget of \$3,017.00 for the year. Rev. G. Quintin Warner is Judge and Major A. G. Bradshaw, whom many will remember at the Conference is Probation Officer. The Court is responsible to a Committee consisting of members of the Children's Aid Society, and of the City Council. In its second year of operation 141 cases were handled involving 1,982 persons. Moneys received by the Court totalled \$1,272.84. Of the total number of cases handled only 4 were committed to Industrial Schools, and so effective has the probation proved that the year closes with only 18 still on the list.

BIG BROTHER ASSOCIATION.

The statistical report of new cases opened by the Big Brothers of Toronto in 1925, show several interesting trends to the student in the delinquency field. Again the Canadian born child of foreign born parents is evident, in fair numbers. The boy born out of Canada is adequately represented in relation to population percentage. Theft again is the chief cause of the boys' troubles, but "poor home conditions" and its first born "incorrigibility" figure too conspicuously for comfort in a "better social state." The fatherless home is as usual a heavy contributor to delinquency of the boy. The gratifying aspects of the table are the predominant number of preventative and 'occurrence' cases testifying to the fact that the Big Brothers are "getting there in time" and the disposition of the boys in private homes, camps and independent positions.

Big Brother Movement. Incorporated.

Statistical Report of New Cases Listed for Year 1925.

Birth Place of Boy.			
Canada	479	Father Dead	97
Scotland	49	Mother Dead	52
England	104	Parents Both Dead	14
Ireland	17	Stepmothers	16
U. S. A.	15	Stepfathers	15
Various	24	Mothers out of Home	24
Total	688	Fathers out of Home	50
		Poor Home Conditions	93
		Medical Attention	14
		Employment	30
		Investigated Only	11
		Extra Education	15
Problem.		Total	688
Theft	169	Cases from Juvenile Court....	212
Truancy	54	Preventive Cases	476
Disorderly	79	Total	688
Trespass	98		
Gambling	13	Occurrences.	
Housebreaking	37	(Not Listed as Cases)	247
Vagrancy	17	Carried over from 1924.....	680
Incorrigible	42	Total No. of Boys Served	
Sex Offences	16	during 1925	1615
Open Cases	687	Cases Re-established	683
Nationality of Boy's Father.		Occurrences Adjusted	247
Canadian	231	No. of Boys from Broken	
English	259	Homes	268
Scotch	91	Boys sent to Farms	67
Irish	33	Boys sent to Working Boys'	
American	20	Home	14
European	31	Boys sent to Summer Camps	304
Various	23	Positions Found	242
Total	688		

Religion.		Salvation Army	18
Anglican	228	Gospel Hall	33
Presbyterian	144	Various	43
Methodist	145	None	10
Baptist	55		
Congregational	12	Total	688

Oshawa.

The Children's Aid of Ontario County held a very successful annual meeting on December 2nd. Mr. H. W. Elliott, one of the most capable and energetic of the Children's Aid agents in the province presented a report, incredible in the amount of work done. Mr. Elliott's work is being conscientiously carried on, in accordance with the best standards in this field and it does appear to be driving the willing horse, etc., to find him doing all his office and clerical work in addition to the routine of his job.

During the year just closed cases were handled involving over 1,300 children, only 42 of whom were committed to the Society. Of all the cases temporarily removed from their homes, only 27 were brought to the Shelter and those only for short periods. The Shelter population in Ontario County Shelter is considered merely a temporary group, and placed out rapidly. No children are in the Shelter this year who were there last year. Even the most unplaceable children are not detained in the Shelter but boarded out in private homes with special care. One such child has been thus maintained by the Society for several years, and as it reaches adult years presents a perplexing problem. Children in the Shelter number 10 only, several of whom are temporarily there, pending rehabilitation in their homes. Fifty-five children have been placed during the year and 14 adoptions concluded.

Fifty-nine cases have devolved on the C.A.S. through the Unmarried Parenthood Act. This indicates the extent to which the Societies are being loaded up with the enforcement of this legislation which is rapidly becoming more than 50% of their work. The monies collected save the public purse and it is becoming exceedingly necessary that an increased appropriation be made to the Societies for the enforcement of this Act.

An interesting and important development in Oshawa has been co-operation with the Court in the holding of special Children's Sessions of the ordinary Police Court. Mr. Elliott acts as a Probation Officer—there is no Juvenile Court—and during the year has had 43 children paroled to him. This, too, is an exhaustive drain on his time and an effective saving to the municipalities concerned. One undesirable feature emerges in that children from the Court are detained in special rooms in the Shelter. The Children's Aid Society is working strenuously for the establishment of a regular court, with full probation machinery.

Ontario's youngest city need not be ashamed of its efforts and record in the field of child saving.

Huron County Children's Aid.

Huron is an old and honorable County in the Province's Honour Roll, and its Children's Aid Society for fourteen years has carried on its best traditions. At its recent annual meeting the Superintendent, Mr. G. M. Elliott reported a lighter burden in Shelter commitments than usual. Of 97 children coming to the Society's attention only 5 had been made wards,

4 of whom had been placed in foster homes immediately. Only 7 children are in the Shelter, some for temporary care. Many of the children dealt with during the year were only temporarily removed and replaced with their parents. Forty-five legal adoptions mark a large proportion of successful placements in this County. Juvenile Court sessions are held in co-operation with the Society and 28 cases were handled by this machinery last year.

A tremendous number of children are being transferred annually from poor conditions through the Shelters, or often merely through C.A.S. intervention, to normal life in normal family homes, their own or others. Huron County is doing its part in the provincial scheme.

ONTARIO.

Withdrawal of Soldiers' Aid Commission.

An important event in Ontario's child saving programme has been the withdrawal of the Soldiers' Aid Commission from what was practically Children's Aid work for soldiers' children. Since 1920, the Commission has provided temporary care for dependent non-ward soldiers' children besides investigating in its own cases where neglect, etc. were alleged, and, accepting court responsibility for children committed. This year the Commission decided to take on no new cases of temporary care and later not to have any new commitments made to it. This has added very materially to the work of the Children's Aid Societies, particularly in the city of Toronto, but the S.A.C. is to be congratulated on its co-operative policy, and its decision to withdraw from a field, in which it was designed to meet an emergency need, before it became responsible for a permanent programme that could not but duplicate or overlap that of the provincial agencies. It has rendered an efficient and admirable service during its years of work, and will continue to discharge those duties for which it was primarily constituted as long as the need exists.

Toronto.

Jewish Girls' Club.

Under the efficient leadership of its tireless Director, Miss Adelaide Cohen, the Jewish Girls' Club is becoming one of the most potent forces in the life of Toronto's large Jewish community. Every type of activity in which a girl could be interested seems to have been included in the comprehensive programme. Self-governing circles within the Club are most effective citizenship forces. Canadianization classes in five groups meet three times a week, for the purpose of teaching English and giving every assistance to those desirous of attaining naturalized citizenship. Typewriting and shorthand, home nursing, dressmaking, cooking classes are carried on regularly. All forms of athletics and recreation are offered. The girls themselves entertain frequently by dances or social gatherings. An efficient group of volunteers assists Miss Cohen in home visits and supervision when required. But the girls are taught that though service is given to them at the Club, they in turn must render service, and so many community responsibilities have been placed on them. Bazaars, grocery showers, entertainments, cooking and sewing ventures, picnics and parties have been carried to successful completion by them for needy families, or co-operating agencies in the Jewish Federation.

Anyone who knows Toronto can vouch for the far-reaching and wholesome work being accomplished by this agency.

Toronto.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

In the 1924-25 report the Director, Mr. Joseph A. Woolf lays down seven principles to which the success of the Jewish Federation in Toronto should conform.

1. Not less than 7 per cent of the population concerned should be members of Federation. Membership in the Toronto Federation is 4 per cent only of Toronto's 40,000 Jewish population.

2. For adequacy of financial support \$4.00 per capita should be the minimum for effective work—Toronto's per capita is \$1.75.

3. Ability to create new social organizations as needed.

4. Ability to abolish useless and duplicating organizations.

5. Ability to co-ordinate and interrelate Federation's activities.

6. Ability to develop a constructive and preventative community programme as well as remedial and curative work.

7. Inclusion of all the important social agencies of the community (i.e. Jewish agencies in the Jewish Federation).

The Federation has set \$100,000 as its need, though \$70,000 as its actual budget for the year. The first year of its operation (1917-18) Federation raised \$20,000 from 1600 subscribers, which amount last year increased to \$70,000 from practically the same number of givers. This great increase has permitted the inclusion of three new agencies, The Boys' Club, Mt. Sinai Hospital and the Boys' Camp, while an adequate Family Welfare Bureau was reorganized under a Board ably convened by Mrs. Charles Dramin, so well and favorably known in all ranks of social work in Toronto. An effective Immigrant Aid Committee and Medical Service Bureau both provide systematic effective service in their fields.

The Business Men's Council of Federation are responsible for the collection of dues from all large subscribers, and for increased membership.

An interesting proposal for the present year was the "self-support fund" for the purpose of establishing otherwise dependent families in small self-sustaining business ventures, the fund to be administered by a special committee of business men under the Family Welfare Department. A Children's Bureau is recommended as a most urgent need, due to the present necessity of keeping so many children in institutions because of lack of placement and supervision machinery. It would seem worth considering whether some co-operative basis could not be arranged with the Toronto Children's Aid, excellently staffed as it is, to perform this service at this time.

That the Toronto Jewish Philanthropies in the space of eight short years should show such a miraculous transformation has been due largely to the vision and energy of Rabbi Brickner, the excellent service of Federation's successive directors, Mr. S. B. Kaufman and Mr. Joseph Woolf and the devoted service rendered the Jewish community by such outstanding members as Mr. Edmund Sheuer, Mr. Eli Pullan, Mr. Abraham Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dramin, Mrs. J. S. Cohen, Mr. L. E. Brenner, Mrs. Jplius Eisman, Mrs. A. Levey and other good citizens of the City of Toronto.

**Report of the Child Welfare Activities Jewish Children's Home,
Toronto, Canada.**

Educational.

All children of school age attend the local public schools daily, and they also attend Sabbath School weekly. Special religious instructions are given daily to children both at the Home and at nearby classes organized for Jewish children at large, and arrangements have been made for children at the Home to be included in these classes. In this way a complete system of secular religious instructions is provided for all the children. Special classes are also organized to teach sewing and cooking to the girls.

A number of children showing a musical inclination have been provided with music lessons and others are given lessons in elocution. In addition folk dancing is taught to the girls.

Entertainment.

A Junior Auxiliary has been organized consisting of a group of twenty-five young girls who have undertaken, with the co-operation of the Superintendent and the President of the Board, to provide and supervise the entertainment for the children at the Home. The Auxiliary has arranged to provide each child at the home with a small weekly allowance; children up to twelve years 5c; children older than twelve years 10c per week. In addition they remember the birthday of each child with a small personal gift and a committee arranges to take a group of children out weekly to some form of amusement. They also arrange that each week several of the children are invited out to some friend's home for the day. This, we find, affords a great deal of pleasure to the children and helps to bring them in contact with surroundings other than that of the Home.

During the Summer months, through the kindness of various organizations, picnics and outings are regularly arranged for the children.

During the Winter months the grounds are flooded and skates and boots provided for the children to enable them to partake of the healthy outside sports.

ONTARIO.

Supervision of Foster Homes.

During the past summer 8,200 children were visited in their foster homes by officials of the Children's Aid Societies, and reports in each case submitted to Mr. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent. Copies of these reports are in turn forwarded to the Society holding the guardianship so that they may have complete information concerning existing conditions. Any suggestion of ill-treatment, over-work, or lack of schooling is promptly attended to but fortunately complaints have been exceedingly few. While the majority of the children are in country homes there are many placed in towns and cities—and in every grade of home from the humblest to the highest. Young people under the care of the Society are attending University, in training as nurses, school teaching and engaged in all lines of business. Fifteen thousand wards of Children's Aid Societies have attained years of maturity and are now managing their own affairs.

Dependent Children Entering United States.

The United States Government has given a ruling that foster children cannot enter that country with their foster parents unless they are legally adopted—this to obviate the possibility of the child becoming a public charge. Naturally an additional burden is placed on the Provincial Departments throughout Canada by the application of this ruling at border points.

SASKATCHEWAN.

CHILD HEALTH REPORT FOR YEAR.

Summary of Annual Report of the Department of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan, for the Calendar Year, 1924.

The purpose of the Division of Child Welfare is to assist in whatever way possible to overcome conditions which contribute in any way to a high infant or maternal death rate, or which contribute to physical disabilities which are preventable.

Examination Clinics.

Since the year 1916, examination clinics for children of pre-school age have been conducted under the supervision of this Division. These have resulted in obtaining the sympathetic co-operation of parents, and in 1924 a greater number of Clinics were asked for than could be looked after.

No treatment is given at these Examination Clinics, but the physician points out to the mother any defects found, and recommends that the case be taken to the family physician for further advice and correction, as the early treatment of these apparently minor defects will have an important bearing on the child later in life. This permits the child to enter school not handicapped by any defect which can be remedied.

Regular medical examination of apparently well children is important.

In 1924, 49.4% of the deaths from diphtheria occurred in children under six years of age, which goes to show the advisability of having children protected from this disease at a much earlier age than school age.

Early vaccination against smallpox gives much less inconvenience than vaccination at a later age.

Clinic work has increased from two clinics in 1916 when 392 children were examined, to 71 in 1924 when 3,432 children were examined.

The following is a summary of the findings at the 1924 Clinics:—

Clinics asked for	109	
Clinics held	71	
Children examined	3,432	
Total number of defects	13,174	
Average for each child 3.83%		
No. not vaccinated	3,154	91.8%
Unsuccessful vaccinations	22	
Not given diphtheria Toxin Antitoxin.....	3,109	90.5%
Underweight	1,305	38 %
Overweight	906	26.4%
Overheight	1,057	30.7%
Underheight	778	22.6%
No. with bone defects	39	1.13%
No. with defects of joints	47	1.36%
No. with defects of chest and lungs	114	3.32%
No. with diseased tonsils	622	18.1%
No. with adenoids	338	9.8%
No. with defective teeth	342	9.9%
No. with defective eyes	92	2.6%
No. with defects of ears	28	0.81%
No. with defects of nose	28	0.81%
No. with defective genital organs	520	15.1%

No. with defective heart and arteries	42	1.2%
No. with hernias	69	2.01%
No. with defects of nervous system	7	0.18%
No. with defects of glands	203	5.9%
No. with skin defects	209	6.08%
No. with other defects not above listed	132	3.84%

These were all children who were apparently healthy, but who on examination revealed the above mentioned defects. The "runabout" age, that is, from two to six years, is an age when underweight is very prevalent, and more attention should be given this period of the child's life.

Following a clinic we held at Kuroki last year where no doctor is in residence, the committee applied again for one this year, saying: "We had a public vaccination when over 100 children were vaccinated, so that it would seem not a little interest is being taken in Children's Welfare in this community."

Through the medium of the clinic we are able to point out the advisability of seeing that milk consumed by children comes from tuberculin tested cows.

In some districts enlarged thyroid gland is quite common among children, and where such is found, the use of Iodized Salt for cooking and table use is suggested as a preventive measure against goitre.

The clinic demonstrates the need for medical supervision during apparent health, and is designed to detect the early evidence of disorder, and through proper and early treatment to prevent established disease.

Pre-Natal Care.

As Child Welfare really commences with the pregnant mother, the Division has prepared a series of monthly pre-natal letters (which may be obtained on application) in which the importance of proper care of the expectant mother is stressed and the reasons for placing herself under the care of a doctor early, are made clear. Intelligent care before the birth of a child will ward off trouble at and after its birth.

Maternity Grant.

The maternal deaths in 1924 were 145, being a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 living births which is much too high a rate and an increase of 34 deaths over 1923. The increase is due largely to:—Accidents of pregnancy, (Ectopic gestation, abortion, Cesarean Section, difficult labor), and puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.

During the fiscal year 1924-25 the sum of \$10,595.00 was paid on behalf of 417 mothers as maternity grants:—

To 417 mothers	\$4,254.00
To 319 doctors	4,785.00
24 hospital cases	356.00
102 nurses	1,209.00

This grant is intended to assist the mothers who are in such financial condition as not to be able to obtain the services of a doctor on account of the distance, and also to help her procure necessities for the event.

Home Nursing.

Three nurses of the Division of Child Welfare were engaged during the year in giving lectures and demonstrations in Home Care of the Sick, and in assisting at the Examination Clinics. For a part of the year a fourth nurse devoted her time to work among the non-British born Canadians.

When the non-British born Canadians learned the object of these lectures they responded readily in attending the meetings.

The following special work was undertaken by the Division Nurses:—

In May, 1924, a nurse was detailed to make a Health Survey of the nursing needs of the Cumberland House district, when conditions were favorably reported on. There was little destitution at the time, the children were well nourished, and there was very little sickness of a serious nature.

During the summer a nurse was loaned to the Soldier Settlement Board for a month, to give short courses which were conducted for the wives of returned soldiers. The Classes were held in the Northern part of the Province, remote from any railroad or hospital.

A member of the nursing staff spent three days at the University of Saskatchewan, conducting Home Nursing Classes for the Farm Girls' Club of the Province during their annual conference.

During the latter part of September one of the nurses assisted at Weyburn in the examination of 500 school children of that city. This medical survey was directed by Dr. Ferguson, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle, and was financed by the Rotary Club.

One of the nurses was given the opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the Child Health Association of America, at Kansas City, Mo., and also to visit the State Board of Health of Minnesota, to see and study their methods of rural health work.

Assistance was given with trachoma work for a short time in the school districts north of Ogema.

During the severe weather in the winter, the nurses availed themselves of the opportunity to assist in the Provincial Laboratory, where they were able to learn much which would assist them in their work.

In order to assist in having our Hospital Standardization methods introduced into the Biggar Hospital, which was just opened, a nurse spent some time at this hospital.

Classes and demonstrations in Home Care of the Sick were conducted throughout the province at 70 places in 1924, at which classes an average of 60 ladies attended.

Usually the nurse conducts classes for two days in each place when not only the women, but girls also from the higher grades in school are eager to attend. Particular emphasis is given to the necessity of pre-natal care at the adult classes.

The Division supplies free on request:—

The booklet entitled "The Baby."

Diet lists for children.

Pamphlet on "How to Prevent Blindness in Infants."

Silver Nitrate Solution for use by Doctors for the Baby's eyes at time of birth to prevent sore eyes.

Monthly pre-natal letters.

Layette patterns.

Infant Mortality.

In 1924, 21,539 live births and 610 still births were reported which is an increase of 606 live births and 55 still births over the previous year. The total deaths all ages (excluding still births) were 5,772 being a decrease of 401 from 1923. The natural increase therefore was 15,767 which is 1,007 greater than the year before.

Of the total decrease in deaths of 401 for all ages from the year 1924, 283 or 70.5% of the decrease occurred in children under 1 year of age. If

the age of 5 years and under is considered, there was a decrease of 313 deaths from the year 1923 which is over 78% of the total decrease in deaths for all ages.

The deaths in 1924 under 1 year were 1,634 being a decrease of 283 from 1923.

The deaths in 1924 under six years were 2,247 being a decrease of 313 from 1923.

The infant mortality (under 1 year) shows the remarkable reduction of 15.6 per 1,000 living births as compared to the 1923 rate. That is, the infant mortality under 1 year in 1923 was 91.5 and in 1924 it was only 75.9 per 1,000 living births. Or expressing this per 100,000 population—In 1923 the infant mortality rate was 236 as compared to 200 in 1924. A reduction of 36 per 100,000 population.

The average deaths per day under 1 year in 1923 were 5.2 as compared to 4.4 per day in 1924.

Of the causes of death all ages, producing greatest mortality in 1924, there has been a re-arrangement from the previous year, with respect to the place infant mortality occupies.

Still births which occupied third place last year, in 1924 came to occupy first place. Premature births occupy third place in 1924. Diarrhoea and Enteritis occupied fourth highest place in the list in 1923 and had dropped in 1924 to seventh place.

F. C. Middleton, M.D., D.P.H.,
Director, Division of Child Welfare,
and Hospital Management.

OFFICE JOTTINGS.

Montreal Agency Warns Against Present Drift.

That many boys leaving school are likely to drift into the ranks of casual labor through the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in industry, is a warning sounded by social workers of the Family Welfare Association. Great difficulty is found in getting boys into jobs which promise a good future through the opportunity of learning trades. Instead the "blind ally" job with all its dangers, is the alternative, and even that is hard to find. As hundreds of boys are leaving school each year, their prospects under such circumstances appear anything but hopeful.

Numbers of these boys, it is said, would make good carpenters or mechanics if openings could be found for them, and the lack of such opportunities means that a large class is growing up without any dependable means of livelihood through no fault of its own, and constitutes a real economic menace for the future.

A Valuable Contribution to Mental Defect Literature.

The current Bulletin of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada deals with the important and complex subjects of "Mental Disease and Mental Deficiency." It was specially prepared for the Council by the Educational Division of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The subjects treated are Evolution of Mental Hygiene, Insanity, Mental Deficiency, Mental Hygiene and the Juvenile Court, The Nervous Child, Vocational Guidance, and Mental Hygiene for the Normal Child. The articles are by Prof. E. D. McPhee, Dr. E. K. Clarke and Miss Margaret Strong.

The Children's Charter in the Canadian West.

Due to the energy and enthusiasm of Rev. Hugh Dobson of Regina, Chairman of the Section on the Religious and Spiritual Development of the Child, the Conferences of the United Church in Canada in the four Western Provinces have passed the following resolution:

"We recommend that plans be made in each charge for the giving of addresses or sermons by laymen or ministers, bringing to the attention of the people the League of Nation's Charter on the Rights of the Child. The United Church of Canada is co-operating with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and the Dominion Government in an effort to awaken every citizen in Canada to his or her duty in relation to the Child."

This resolution with an excellent covering letter, signed by the Board of Evangelism and Social Service has been mailed with a copy of the Charter supplied by the Council to every clergyman of the Church in Western Canada.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Canada's and the United States' high mortality rate from what should be a natural function, is attracting the close attention of all forces in both countries, interested in health. From the last issue of the excellent monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company we quote the following excerpts on this subject.

The Death Toll of Maternity.

The experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company during the last fourteen years, in the field of maternal mortality, is remarkable for the very slight improvement that has occurred in contrast with the very marked betterment that the policyholders have experienced with respect to so many other diseases. The importance of maternal conditions is emphasized by the fact that they rank, among white women, aged fifteen to forty-four years, second to tuberculosis among the causes of death. The trend of these maternal conditions is only slightly downward among the nearly four million white women, ages fifteen to forty-four, insured in the Company's Industrial Department. The high points of the mortality were reached in 1918, 1919, and 1920. These were years characterized by the prevalence of influenza. Since 1921, however, the rates have continuously fallen and are perceptibly below those of the earlier years of the period beginning with 1911. Although the tendency is now encouraging, the improvement over the entire period has been relatively slight.

The several diseases and conditions under this head have behaved differently. In the first place, the "accidents of pregnancy" (the definitely ante-partum conditions, abortions, miscarriages, ectopic gestation, etc.) have shown a slightly upward trend; and the "accidents of labor" (including malpresentation, "difficult labor," dystocia, caesarean section and other operative interference) a more pronounced rising tendency. Both of these conditions react to the prevalence of influenza; but the latter, in particular, has registered much higher death rates in the last four years of the period than were recorded prior to the influenza epidemic.

On the other hand, puerperal septicemia shows a gratifying decline. The influenza epidemic did not affect the mortality for this disease. In fact, the lowest rate during the entire series of fourteen years was experienced in one of the influenza years. There was an evident, but not very marked,

decline in puerperal albuminuria, which like septicemia, was not affected by influenza. The slight improvement that has occurred in the puerperal diseases as a group must be ascribed, then, to the declines in the mortality from puerperal septicemia and albuminuria and convulsions. These are the very conditions which would be expected to respond to the better and increasing care women are receiving during pregnancy from the Visiting Nursing Service of the Company and from other public health agencies.

There is one factor bearing on the situation which must not be passed by without mention, namely, the influence of the declining birth rate upon the observed death rates from puerperal causes. Every drop in the birth-rate automatically produces a decline in the maternal mortality. This decline in the birthrate suggests that the exposure is properly measured, not by the number of women of childbearing age, but by the number of maternity cases occurring. Unfortunately, we have not the necessary data to compute results on this basis, but the trends disclosed above are sufficiently well defined to give assurance that the correction applied for influence of the changing birthrate would leave our conclusions essentially unchanged.

Goitre Treatment.

Michigan has guaranteed the sale of no salt within her borders which has not been iodized, based on the theory that iodine, the active principle in the secretion of the thyroid if insufficient in the bloodstream causes the overactivity and enlargement of the thyroid gland, or what we call goitre.

At the suggestion of our Chairman in Child Hygiene, Dr. Grant Fleming of Montreal, Mme. Jules Tessier, Treasurer of the Council and a member of the Dominion Health Council asked that body to issue a pronouncement on the use of iodized salt for children as a preventive to goitre. The Council felt that the effect of this salt in treatment was undeniable, but did not feel sufficiently assured of its possible effects on children who were not suffering from an insufficiency of the secretion to recommend its general use.

PRINCIPLES IN THE CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The Children's Aid Society of St. Louis has recently created a new **Department of Mothers and Babies**, and has laid down the following policy governing its administration.

"The Department of Mothers and Babies, in aid of the unmarried mother and on behalf of her child will endeavour:

1. To make sufficient investigation to be able to refer her to the Maternity Home or the hospital best suited to her needs.
2. If not a resident of St. Louis, to arrange for her to return to her home or at least to see that the financial burden is borne by her relatives or her own community.
3. To aid in her own family readjustments so that she may remain in her own home or with relatives when advisable.
4. To place her in a private boarding home, or, if in the early stages of pregnancy, in a wage home where she may assist with the work.
5. To arrange for proper medical care before, during and after confinement.
6. To secure legal advice and help in establishing paternity and securing support for the child.

7. In every possible case to keep the mother and child together by assisting the mother to find work where she may have her baby with her, or a boarding home where she may have the baby cared for during the day, the mother to work out and return at night; or to make such other plan as seems best for the mother, the child and the community.

8. To assist in her social adjustments and to introduce the girl to agencies offering proper recreational facilities.

9. In exceptional cases training may be given to increase the mother's earning power, develop her character and add to her value in the industrial world.

NEW READING.

Outlines of Child Study.—Benjamin C. Gruenberg. MacMillan Co., 67 Bond St., Toronto. An excellent series of study outlines for parents and teachers, originally prepared for the Federation of Child Study. The study of the child's instincts, their development or discipline, the culture of the child's mind, the whole field of habit training are clearly and practically covered in a series of short, simple studies.

The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection, by Edward Fuller, Longmans Green & Co., Canadian Save the Children Fund, 86 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. This is an ambitious volume, as its subtitle would suggest "being a record of state and voluntary effort for the welfare of the child, including information on Marriage, Divorce and Illegitimacy. Education, the Care of the Destitute Child, Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents, and Conditions of Juvenile Employment throughout the World." The Canadian section represents an exhaustive amount of research work. It is so excellently compiled that it is regrettable, the co-operation of some of the agencies in the field here was apparently not obtained. The information given is generally correct, but does not stress what are to us in Canada, the fundamental aspects of much of the work and legislation. For instance, in the Dominion field, the essential facts that the Juvenile Delinquents Act comes into force only on proclamation for any province or part thereof, that the age of offenders covered includes all children under 16 years, or by provincial proclamation, under 18 years are omitted. Most serious is the absence of any exposition of the underlying principles of the Children's Protection Acts, and the Children's Aid Societies, though there is comment on their work. Two of the most essential contributions of Canadian legislation to Child Welfare practice in recent years,—the comprehensive Child Welfare Act of Manitoba and Ontario's legislation re Unmarried Parenthood (since enacted in whole or in part in four other provinces)—are not covered.

The omission of the Victorian Order of Nurses from the list of National organizations engaged in Child Welfare Work in the Dominion, is hard to condone. The V.O.N. last year attended 11,680 deliveries, that is one in sixteen births in the registration area in the Dominion, and were present at 1 in 12 in Ontario. Their attendance at all cases totalled 56,500 in the Dominion.

The amount of labour and patience involved in the preparation of this volume is enormous, the underlying purpose excellent and demanding public support. Its value however can be inexpressibly increased by co-operation in preparation with the agencies in the countries covered.

Child Saving and Child Training.—The Budapest Scheme, by Julie Eve Vajkai, Hungarian Administrator of the Save the Children Fund. Published by The World's Children, 26 Gordon St., W.C. 1, London, or 86 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. An adequate discussion of the constructive relief methods for the emergency feeding of the thousands of needy children in Budapest with special emphasis on the provision for children from 12 to 16 years. This latter class was more especially considered, as the report says, because "the bigger the child, and the more conscious of its state the more acutely does it suffer." In view of the very necessitous circumstances in the Hungarian capital and the impossibility of maintaining the higher classed school, at all, the Save the Children Fund, opened a work school in Budapest in 1920, eight of which are now in existence. In the five years, about 2,000 children have attended. The various points regarding training, diet, time table work done, justification of payment of wages to the children, etc., are discussed in detail in this interesting brochure.

The Challenge of Childhood.—Ira S. Wile, M.D., New York, Thomas Seltzer. A comprehensive treatment, with type cases of problems in child behaviour and personality, concisely grouped under physical, intellectual, emotional and social problems.

"The Child: His Nature and His Needs."—The excellent publication of the Children's Foundation, Valparaiso, Indiana. An excellently prepared excellently printed volume of 500 pages, with an accompanying leaflet outlining twelve studies for study circles founded on the book, and prepared for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Through the Foundation's generosity, this excellent publication is available at the purely nominal charge of \$1.50 per volume.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Washington, D.C., 42 pp. (Released December 7, 1925.)

A Selected List of Books for Parents and Teachers. Published by the Child Study Association of America (Inc.) 54 West-74th St., New York, 1925. 48 pp.

Occupational Efficiency of the Mentally Defective; a survey of the inmates of the Minnesota School for the Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics, Faribault, by G. C. Hanna, Superintendent. Bulletin of the University of Minnesota College of Education, Educational Monograph No. 7. 48 pp.

Child Nutrition, by Katharine A. Pritchett, Bulletin No. 22, State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa., 16 pp.

Conserving the Sight of School Children, A Program for Public Schools. Published by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. 46 pp.

Breast Feeding—Past, Present and Future, by Frank Howard Richardson, M.D.

Archives of Pediatrics (New York), October, 1925. p. 651.

Annual Report of the National Child Labor Committee for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, by Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary. Supplement to **The American Child** (New York), November, 1925. 4 pp.

- List of References on Vocational Guidance**, U.S. Bureau of Education Leaflet No. 32. Prepared in the Library Division of the Bureau of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, October, 1925. 11 pp.
- Child Life in Westminster**, compiled by Lucy E. Beach, M.A., London, The World's Children (Ltd.), 26 Gordon St., W.C., 1, 1925. 102 pp.
- The Ministry of Health**, by Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Principal Medical Officer Local Government Board, England and Wales, 1908-1919. London and New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons (Ltd.), 1925. 271 pp.
- Systems of Public Welfare**, by Howard Odum, director of the School for Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, and D. W. Willard, Teachers College. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1925. 302 pp.
- The Nursery School** by Arnold Gesell, M.D., Director of the Yale Psycho Clinic, Yale University. The Happy Child Department, **The Delineator** (New York). December, 1925. p. 16.

Co-Workers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Juvenile Unemployment Committee.

The President of the Board of Education and the Minister of Labor have announced their intention of appointing a committee "to inquire into and advise upon the public system of education in England and Wales in relation to the requirements of trade and industry, with particular reference to the adequacy of the arrangements for enabling young persons to enter into and retain suitable employment."

Two distinct problems will be studied: The extent to which the system of elementary education meets the needs of industrial life, and the adequacy of existing machinery for facilitating the transfer of juveniles from the field of education into that of employment.

This machinery is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary effort. It consists of committees appointed by the Ministry of Labour, working in conjunction with local labor exchanges and committees appointed by local education authorities. The system has suffered through this dual control and through lack of central authority to co-ordinate the work. Even under this defective system much has been accomplished; within the last year 59,000 boys and girls have been placed in employment.

Methods suggested for dealing with the problems are: The raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15, provision for day or night continuation school vocational training, and extension of the system of apprenticeship in industry and of facilities for secondary-school education.

Milk and Dairies Act.

New "Milk and Dairies" Acts came into operation in England and Wales and in Scotland on September 1. The new laws provide for the appointment of veterinary inspectors, registration of dairies, regulations to secure the purity of milk, the prohibition of the sale of milk from cows infected with disease, and the notification of the local authority by a dairyman if he has a cow suffering from disease. The medical officer of health is required to prepare for distribution to the dairyman a leaflet setting out the symptoms of the more common infectious diseases. (*Maternity and Child Welfare*, London, September, 1925, p. 297.)

Eye Treatment, Liverpool Schools.

Experiments were tried on a small scale by the school medical staff at Liverpool last year to see if the cure of chronic eye cases which react but slightly to ordinary local treatment could be expedited by the administration of cod-liver oil. Dr. A. A. Mussen, M.O.H., states that the results were distinctly encouraging and justify continuation of the experiments on a more extended scale. (The Medical Officer, London, August 8, 1925, p. 64.)

Guardianship of Infants Act.

The Guardianship of Infants Bill, which has been before Parliament in one form or another for several sessions, was made law just before the summer recess. The act lays down the principle of equal rights and responsibilities for fathers and mothers, and provides that in any case coming before the court the child's welfare alone shall be considered. This Act gives a mother equal rights with the father in appointing guardians after the death of either parent, gives the court power to make an order against the father for maintenance when the mother is given custody of a child, and allows cases under the Act to be brought before police courts. (Maternity and Child Welfare, London, October, 1925, p. 354.)

PENSIONS.

The Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill introduced by the British Government last April became law on August 7. The object of the act is to extend the British system of social insurance by adding to the existing health and unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and noncontributory old-age pensions payable at 70, "a scheme of old age and survivors' insurance providing (a) contributory pensions for widows and dependent children; and (b) contributory pensions commencing at age 65 and passing, on the attainment of age 70, into non-contributory pensions as provided under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908-1924, but freed from the restrictions and disqualifications (arising mainly out of the possession of means) at present applied to such pensions."

The new insurance is compulsory and applies to all wage earners, except nonmanual workers earning more than £250 a year. The wage earners affected number about 15,000,000, or, with dependents, about 30,000,000. The provisions affecting children are (1) the payment of 10s a week to widows of insured persons, with 5s extra for the oldest child and 3s for each other child, until the children reach the age of 14 (an amendment to the bill provides that if children are attending school the allowance will be paid until their sixteenth birthday); (2) in the case of orphans under the same ages, a pension of 7s. 6 d. a week for each child (this is also an amendment; the original bill allowed 7s. 6c. for the oldest and 6s. for each of the younger children). These pensions are payable beginning Jan. 4, 1926.

The cost of the scheme is met by employers and employees and by a subsidy by the State, as follows: For men, contributions of 4½d. weekly, each, by employer and insured; for women, 2½d. weekly by employer and 2d. by insured. The cost in 1928-1929, the first year in which the pensions at 65 are payable, will be £26,600,000.

The Act will be administered by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Post Office and of approved societies. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, October 19, 1925.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

(Summarized from the Child Welfare News Summary, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, U.S.A.)

UNITED STATES.

CHANGES IN ILLINOIS LEGISLATION.

(as reported by the Chicago Council of Social Agencies).

Forty-seven bills concerning social welfare in the State were introduced at the Assembly Session just closed. The most important of the measures eventually adopted as law included:

Mothers' Allowances.—Amends the Mothers' Pension Act by changing the child's age from 14 to 16 years, to which age the child is eligible to compensation under the Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Amends title and sections of Workmen's Compensation Act, making the act applicable without the State where the contract of employment was entered into within the State.

Department of Public Welfare.—This bill appropriates and distributes to the Department of Public Welfare funds for the support, operation, maintenance and expenses of the several State charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and other divisions of the department. The amount appropriated is \$26,738,479. This appropriation includes \$5,000,000 for repairs and extension of service and care in the hospitals of the insane.

Higher Education for Blind Students.—Provides for aid to blind students in securing higher education; creates board of education for the blind, consisting of a superintendent of public instruction, the managing officer of the Illinois School for the Blind, and the supervisor of work for the blind in the Chicago public schools, without compensation. Provides for financial aid not to exceed \$500 per annum, and appropriates \$12,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Bureau of Public Welfare.—The Act creates, establishes and provides for the administration in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, of a Bureau of Public Welfare, to exercise certain social functions in relation to insane, feeble-minded, minors, paupers, etc. This act applies to Cook County only.

Licensing of Public Dance Halls.—Provides for the licensing by county boards, of public dance halls outside municipalities.

Mental Hygiene.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has provided for several fellowships in extra-mural psychiatry, designed to afford special training for physicians who have had previous hospital training in psychiatry but who wish to prepare themselves for extra-mural work in child guidance, delinquency, education, dependency and industry.

American Red Cross.

The nursing roster had 42,002 names on its list in the year just ended, as a nursing reserve. In the classes in home hygiene and care of the sick 51,121 students were registered. An itinerant nursing service has been established in the Southwest, and two special services on Western Indian reservations. Red Cross nurses made 1,099,492 home visits, inspecting 1,473,031 children. Nutrition services have been extended to 138,000 children and 20,000 adults. First Aid and life-saving are extensively taught. Relief to veterans and their families totalled \$2,237,000 in the year and relief in disaster areas \$1,019,751.00.

American Public Health Association.

Two meetings will be held in 1926—one in Atlantic City, May 17-22 with the American Health Congress and the Annual Meeting at Buffalo, Oct. 11-14.

Health Education, Illinois: Illinois has a new course of study for elementary schools in which for the first time health education appears on a par with the other major subjects on the curriculum. There are specific outlines for teaching health in each of the grades, both separately and in correlation with nature study and domestic arts.—(Bulletin of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York, December 1925, p. 117.)

Children in Institutions, New York: On December 31, 1924, there were 27,815 children in the institutions for children supervised by the new York State Board of Charities, according to the Bulletin of the Board for November 1, 1925. Of this number only 7.8 per cent were orphans, 45.6 per cent had one parent living, and 46.6 both parents.

Care of Crippled Babies: The Michigan Department of Health has recently added to the birth certificate form used in the State a question asking whether there was any serious deformity or defect in the child at birth. The purpose in requesting this information is to locate such children as early as possible as a first step toward obtaining suitable care for them. Michigan, like some of the other States, has agencies to assist parents of crippled children when they are financially unable to provide needed treatment and care.—(Hygeia, Chicago, November, 1925, p. 653.)

FRANCE.

Night Work for Children.

On August 6, 1925, a law was passed in France authorizing the ratification of the draft convention recommended by the International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919, prohibiting the night work in industry of minors under 18 years of age (with certain exemptions for minors 16 to 18).—(Journal Officiel, Paris, August 9, 1925.)

Legislation substantially to this effect has been in existence in France for a number of years, but on January 24, 1925, for the purpose of securing conformity with the provisions of the convention, certain amendments to the old laws were passed, including the addition of transportation, loading, and unloading to the list of industries in which the employment of minors under 18 years of age is prohibited.—(Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, October-December, 1924, January-March, 1925.)

GERMANY.

Labor Legislation.

The executive committee of 70 combined national societies of German young people with a total membership of more than 3,500,000 recently passed resolutions calling upon the National Government to enact as soon as possible a law providing for annual vacations of three weeks, with pay, for all industrially employed persons under 16 years old and two weeks for those over 16 but under 18, including apprentices.

This committee also condemned the excessively long working day of 10 hours and more, which now prevails for young workers, apprentices, and clerks, and demanded legislation fixing 48 hours as the maximum for a week's work.

Both these questions will be taken up again at the next official meeting of the committee, which is to take place in the Fall, and in which representatives of the Government, legislative bodies, and other public and private organizations will participate.

Mothers in Industry.

A recent decree of the Prussian Minister of Trade orders special measures for the protection of pregnant workers. Suitable workrooms, free from excessive heat, steam, and disagreeable odors, must be provided especially for them; managers of large establishments employing many women are urged to appoint factory physicians for expectant mothers and also to supply them with medicines and to provide comfortable rest rooms.

The above decree fulfills part of the demands recently made by the German Textile Workers' Union, following an investigation into the conditions of employment of expectant mothers.—(Soziale Praxis, Berlin, Aug. 6th, 1925.)

Bibliography on Nursing.

An extended bibliography on the work of nurses, including visiting and school nurses, is published as a supplement to **Oeuvre Nationale de l'Enfance** (Brussels), No. 10, July 31, 1925. The list contains books and magazine articles published in several European countries.

Draft Conventions.—Chili.

The Government of Chili has formally ratified the Draft Conventions of the International Labor Conference fixing a minimum age of 14 for admission of children to industrial employment, prohibiting the employment in industry of young persons under 18 years of age at night (with certain exemptions for persons between 16 and 18), limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 a day and 48 a week (with certain exemptions), and making regulations concerning the employment of women 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after childbirth. These are the first ratifications made by a Latin-American country.

Ireland.

The Conventions relating to the minimum age and night work of young persons in industry, as well as the Conventions fixing a minimum of 14 for employment of children at sea and prohibiting the industrial employment of women at night, have also been formally ratified by the Irish Free State. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, September 21, 1925, p. 3.)

TURKEY.

Labor Legislation.—Legislation was recently enacted by the Turkish parliament regulating conditions of labor in Turkey. Included in the provisions of the law are the following items: Prohibition of the employment of children under 12 years of age in any industry and of the employment of young persons under 18 in the mining industry; a maximum working day of 10 hours, including at least one hour of rest, for all labor and a maximum working week of 60 hours; and the prohibition of the night work of young persons under 17 years of age. (Industrial and Labour Information, November 23, and November 30, 1925.)

INDIA.

Maternity Benefits.—An investigation of the extent to which maternity benefit schemes have been initiated by employers in India was made by the Indian Government in June, 1924. Extracts from the report of this investigation, which was published in full in the **Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour**, No. 32, 1925, are given in **Industrial and Labour Information**, (Geneva), for November 16, 1925. A considerable number of employers

in the various Provinces grant leave of absence to their women employees at the time of childbirth for periods varying from 6 months to 10 days. A number of companies grant partial or full-time wages during the time the woman is absent and some of them add a bonus—sometimes on condition that the child is healthy. In Bengal, it is stated by the Government officials, employers as a whole have voluntarily taken upon themselves the practical recognition of the principle underlying the Washington Convention of the International Labor Office on the subject. In the Bengal tea garden areas free medical attendance, free medicine, and free milk are often supplied.

ITALY.

Training Schools for Nurses.—The establishment of training schools for nurses and public health visitors by universities, municipalities, and public and private welfare institutions is authorized by a recent royal decree in Italy. Funds for these schools will be provided from the national treasury and from local sources. An official commission under the chairmanship of the Director General of Public Health is to take charge of their establishment and management. A two-year course will be offered for nurses and a one-year course for public health visitors.—(*Bolletino Ufficiale*, Minister della Pubblica Istruzione, Rome, November 10, 1925.)

Maternity and Infant Care.—A Government bill for the establishment of a National Bureau of Maternity and Infant Welfare was introduced some months ago in the Italian Parliament. Among the activities of the proposed bureau are prenatal and infant care, and care for needy and deserted mothers and for dependent, defective and delinquent children. The bureau would be given the supervision of all existing child-welfare organizations, both public and private, and the authority to establish new agencies. Provision is made for the establishment of branches in each province and municipality to aid in carrying on the work of the bureau.—(*Difesa Sociale*, Rome, July, 1925.)

GERMANY.

Vocational Guidance, Bavaria.—A recent ministerial decree provides for the establishment, in all communities of Bavaria where there is an employment exchange, of offices for the vocational guidance of boys and girls in the public schools and for the placing of apprentices.

The decree emphasizes the importance of selecting vocational advisers carefully, and of obtaining the cooperation of school authorities, physicians, employers, parents, and other persons concerned. Provision is made for lectures to young persons on the different occupations and for excursions to industrial establishments.—(*Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Berlin, Sept. 24, 1925.)

MEXICO.

School of Public Health.

A recent decree of the President of Mexico provides for the establishment of Mexico's first school of public health for the training of visiting nurses and other public-health workers. (*Boletin del Departamento de Salubridad Publica*, Mexico City, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1925.)

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE.

Recent Publications.

The Young Delinquent, by Cyril Burt, M.A., D.Sc., professor of education in the University of London and Psychologist in the Education Department of the London County Council. University of London Press, Ltd., London, 1925. 643 pp. This volume is one of a series of three dealing with "mental subnormality" in children. The author classifies mentally subnormal children under three headings, the intellectually subnormal, the emotionally subnormal, the morally subnormal. The present book is concerned with the last group, the delinquent, and particularly with the attempt to assess to the various contributing factors in juvenile delinquency their proper relative importance. Psychological factors are, in the author's opinion, the most important causal influence in the development of delinquency. Especially important are the Child's relations with its parents. A "criminal disposition," the author concludes, is not transmissible as such, though such predisposing factors as defective intelligence and unbalanced temperament, are inherited. Of environmental factors those obtaining outside the home are less important than those within it, and within the home the material conditions (discipline, vice, etc.). The book contains a mass of case histories and detailed discussion of the treatment used in the various types of cases. Appendices contain material about psychological clinics, a bibliography, etc.

Eye Sight Conservation, compiled by Joshua Eyre Hannum, M.E., Bulletin 7, Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, Times Building, New York, 1925, 279 pp. This report presents in condensed form the results of an extensive study made by the Eye-Sight Conservation Council. Simple visual acuity tests reveal, it is stated, that 25 per cent of the children in public schools of the United States have manifest defects of vision and symptoms of eye strain. Several studies made in recent years for the purpose of finding out whether there is a definite relation between defective vision and school retardation were analyzed by the author. Although the results are not conclusive because the studies were not sufficiently thorough, the author is of the opinion that fully one-third of all the retardations are due to defective vision—that is, that at least 2,000,000 children in the United States are one or more grades behind in their studies because of defective vision.

GENERAL CHILD WELFARE.

Model Tenements, New York.

A recent financial statement of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows that the model tenements of the Company have netted a profit of 9¼ per cent during their first year. The Company had reckoned on a profit of 8 per cent as a satisfactory return. The houses, which contain 2,125 apartments, are on Long Island, 20 minutes from Grand Central Station. The apartments have been rented at the low monthly rate of \$9.00 per room. Preference has been given to families with children and to those whose annual income is below \$4,000 a year.

Included in the building is a model apartment, presided over by a woman of scientific training and practical experience in domestic science who can give suggestions to her neighbors when opportunity offers. Demonstration lectures on cooking, on labor-saving devices, and on household management have met with an enthusiastic reception. (The Nation's Health, Chicago, September 15, 1925, p. 622.)

Recent Publication.

A New Zealand Study of Infant Mortality, by Edward P. Neale, Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand. **The Journal of the American Statistical Association** (New York), September, 1925, p. 354. Tables given in this article show that the remarkable fall in the infant mortality rate in New Zealand has taken place solely in connection with diseases and other causes which are not essentially prenatal in origin; decreases are most marked in the case of tuberculosis, gastric and intestinal diseases, convulsions, epidemic diseases, and respiratory diseases, in that order. The death rate in early infancy in 1923 was 24.5, which is exactly the rate of 1872, although the figures varied from 21 to 31 in the years between those dates.

The author calls attention to the fact that the recent improvement in the rate dates from the first decade of the present century, when the compulsory registration of midwives was introduced in New Zealand and the activities of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (the Plunket Society) were inaugurated.

NEW ZEALAND.

Infant Mortality, 1924, New Zealand.

A new low world-record infant mortality rate for New Zealand of 40 per 1,000 live births is announced by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (Dunedin, New Zealand) in its annual report for 1924. The council is much encouraged by the fact that there has been, at last, a substantial decrease in the death rate of infants under 1 month; the rate for 1924 was just under 24 per 1,000 live births, as compared with an average rate for the past 5 years of 29. This gain is attributed by the report to the fact that nurses of the Royal Society are now given the names and addresses of mothers within a few days of child-birth so that they are able to send a letter immediately offering help—an offer which is frequently accepted. Dr. Truby King, founder of the Royal Society, is quoted by the report as placing the irreducible infant mortality rate at 30.

A knighthood was recently conferred upon Dr. King, in recognition of his valuable services to humanity in his work for infant care.

RUSSIA.

Infant Mortality, Moscow.

Between 1919 and 1924 the infant mortality rate of Moscow, which was very high during the years of the war, was reduced from 492 per 1,000 live births to 170. This decrease is attributed to the work of the infant-welfare centers, of which there were 8 in Moscow at the beginning of 1919, as compared with 29 at the end of 1924. In 1924 there were brought to the centers more than 347,000 babies, or 80 per cent of all the babies born in Moscow within the year. (Okhrana Materinstwa i Mladenchestva, official organ of the Scientific Society for Maternity and Child Welfare, Leningrad, 1925, Vol. 1, No. 2.)

NICARAGUA.

School Hygiene.

A recent law on public health in Nicaragua provides for the establishment of a National Department of Health with a division of school hy-

giene. The division will have the following duties: To inspect children in public and private schools; to conduct the medical and dental clinics which will be established for school children; to arrange courses on school and personal hygiene for school children; to inspect school buildings and to pass on the plans for new buildings; to study measures against infant mortality; to teach hygiene to the general public.—(Boletin de la Oficina Sanitaria Pan Americana, Washington, D.C., July, 1925.)

ITALY.

Vocational Guidance in Rome.

The municipal authorities of Rome have decided to establish a vocational-guidance office with the following functions: To provide information to the children of the four higher school grades on trades and occupations, by means of pamphlets, lectures, moving pictures, and visits to factories and work places; to familiarize the children and their parents with the requirements of the various occupations; and to ascertain the physical and mental fitness of the child. Detailed records, including both mental and physical data, will be kept for each child in four grades. (Ressegna della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, August, 1925).

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Circulating Baby Baskets."

The Save the Children's Fund International Union has in use over 1,000 baby baskets which it loans to needy mothers in seven countries in Europe. Each basket is fully equipped to serve as a bed for the new baby, and in addition contains articles of clothing for the baby, a nightdress for the mother, and soap, cotton, powder, etc. The basket is lent for a period of nine months at the end of which time the mother returns it to the office of the Union. As soon as the basket is disinfected and its contents repaired or renewed, it is given to another mother to be used again, thus circulating till it is completely worn out. This help is much appreciated by the mothers; moreover, mothers who receive a loan of a basket are generally found willing to listen to expert advice from the Union's visiting nurses. (Bulletin of the Save the Children's Fund, International Union, Geneva, August 25, 1925, p. 363.)

Report of the Survey of the Specially Handicapped Children in the State of Illinois made in 1923 and 1924 by direction of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. Presented to the members of the 54th General Assembly and the Governor. Published by the Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Ill. 30 pp.

Two Illinois counties, Alexander in the south and DuPage in the north, were chosen for study, as being representative of the State as a whole. The survey did not cover the blind and deaf, since these children are already provided for by the State laws, nor did it include children who are cared for under the Industrial Compensation Act. The investigators found that physical handicaps are, in general, recognized but often not treated; mental handicaps, however, are not as well understood, and no real public or private agency recognition and treatment of mental health problems was found. In the two counties 1652 cases, or 10.9 per cent of all the children examined, were found to be definitely in need of psychiatric advice and social supervision and direction.

The report recommends (1) legislation encouraging local school authorities to equip themselves with facilities for the special education of handicapped children whenever a certain minimum number of such cases occur within their jurisdiction and guaranteeing State aid for such work; (2) authorization with appropriation for the department of public welfare to examine all schools and school systems, upon request, with the object of finding those children who are three or more years retarded because of physical and mental handicaps; (3) a new school for the feeble-minded in or near Chicago; (4) the erection of a building for the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago, preferably near the research and hospital buildings operated by the Department of Public Welfare and the University of Illinois College of Medicine, with provision for the temporary housing of a small number of children requiring special study.

CREED OF THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

1. We believe in saving the home in order to save the child.
2. We believe in care and training for every child according to his need—in his own home, in a foster home, or in an institution.
3. We believe in the beneficent influence of the family home for delinquent children, under intelligent and sympathetic care and supervision.
4. We believe that service by trained, devoted persons is more essential than external conditions in the family home or in an institution.
5. We believe that all projects in behalf of children should be based on knowledge and experience, and on recognized standards of child welfare work.
6. We believe in an infant and maternal welfare programme which safeguards mother and child in the prenatal and postnatal period.
7. We believe in systematic health work with the individual through childhood and adult life.
8. We believe in the study of the mental life of the child in order to understand behavior and develop character.
9. We believe in a school system that recognizes its social responsibilities for the better adjustment of the child in home and in school.
10. We believe in a system of group activities for supervised play and for character-training.
11. We believe in raising the standards of parental responsibility—through the education of parents in the care of their children, and, in cases of improper guardianship, or flagrant neglect in the home, through legal action.
12. We believe in State programmes of child welfare, in which the services of public and private organizations shall be harmonized and coordinated to deal with prenatal and postnatal care, pre-school and school care, recreational, educational, and vocational guidance, the building of character and health, special care for dependent, delinquent and defective children, and to provide supervision of the work of private child-caring organizations.

This pronouncement is interesting and valuable in itself, but especially so at a time when the Canadian Child Welfare Division, and the Canadian Council have both issued somewhat similar statements.

The creed is published by the Child Welfare League of America, a voluntary association of 125 children's agencies and institutions, to guide not only its own constituent members, but all workers in behalf of children.

Publications of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2—A summary of Representative Canadian Opinion, the British Government's Oversea Settlement Committee Report and Recent Progressive Developments in the Canadian Government Policy, 1925.
- Proceedings and Papers, Fourth Annual Canadian Conference on Child Welfare, Winnipeg, 1923.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care, 1925.
- No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada—Origin, Underlying Principles, Governing Legislation and Practice, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30, being the Statement of Resolutions adopted at the Ottawa Conference, 1925. (Published in French also.)
- No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30.
- No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada 1920-5, being the report of The Section on Education and Recreation, September, 1925.
- Canadian Child Welfare News, Published Quarterly, on Fifteen February, May, August and November.
- *Out of Print.

ALL PUBLICATIONS FREE TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.—WILL YOU GET US A NEW MEMBER TODAY?